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VOL. VII. NO 197 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1919. TWO ANNAS

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.		Steamers.	Tons.	
22nd	September	Morkara*	8235	
27th	,,	Malta	6064	
4th	October	Karmala	8983	
11th	,,	K.F. August†	—	Transport

*On account of the "MARGHA" and "MERKARA" conveying Troops, there is no accommodation for Second Saloon Passengers by these steamers.

TO STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN, & TO AUSTRALIA VIA COLOMBO.

Date About.		Steamers.	Tons.	
20th	Sept.	Plassy	7346	To Australia
4th	Oct.	Dusera	5414	To China
18th	,,	Morea	10890	To Australia

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.		Steamers.	
16th	Sept.	Lighting	Karachi and P. Gulf 1 p.m.
18th	,,	Lhasa	Karachi direct 2-30 p.m.
25th	,,	Taroba	East and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage per P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

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Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Chiyo Maru.	N. Nishiyama	4784	6th Sept.	22nd Sept.
Fukoku Maru	G. Matsushita	3856	12th Sept.	23rd Sept.
Kosaka Maru	H. Nagahiro	3187	6th Oct.	17th Oct.
Kwah Wu —	G. Kan	4249	13th Oct.	24th Oct.

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden, Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination
Kasado-Maru	N. Yanagi	6th Sept	21st Sept.	Japan.
Ishi-Maru	S. Arai	9th Sept.	23rd Sept.	,,
Tatsuta Maru	S. Imai	3rd Oct.	14th Oct.	,,
Buzen Maru.	K. Uchigoshi	15th Oct.	22nd Oct.	Genoa and Marseilles.

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate Ports.)

For Freight apply to:—

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Fort, Bombay.

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THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Hyderabad (Deccan) Cawnpore and Lucknow.

SUB-BRANCHES.

Bombay.—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta.—Bara Bazaar.
LONDON AGENTS.—LLOYDS BANK, LTD.

NEW YORK AGENTS.—THE GUARANTY TRUST COY., OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
Autorised Capital	12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital	7,56,00,225
Paid-up Capital	1,50,99,225

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Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.,
Sir Henry Procter, Kt.
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Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas C. I. E.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

Secretary.—R. H. PARKER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong).

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000 at 2/- $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $11,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohamma
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York.
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 50,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,530,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 5,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 45,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO.
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	8	0
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jullundhur	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jammu	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhelum City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	
Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.

With which are incorporated

The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.

Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

Paid-up Capital	£3,850,000
With Power to increase to ...	£4,000,000
Capital and Reserve	£3,715,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.

LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).

NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street.

OVER 320 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.

BILLS negotiated and collected.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basrah.
Amara, Hillah and Mosul.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£110,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Earl Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.).

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Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road & Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT four per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every discription of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

S. HIRAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 691.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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When you are worried and heart-sick for not getting what you want in the silk line, come and pay us a visit and you are sure to get what you want.

We have just received a fresh consignment of various kinds of Embroideries and Guipure Allovers from Switzerland direct.

KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,

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Telephone No. 1800.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 31st December.)

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL		Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	(30-7-19)	Rs. 57,44,000
RESERVE FUND		Rs. 11,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale Securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, acts as wealth auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

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NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA

This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the pecial security of the Policy-holders.

-Sound Security—Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

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or

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Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency.

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MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,

DIRECTORS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E.,
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.,
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law,
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Bhagjee & Co.),
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Secretaries and Managers.

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SAFETY RAZOR rivals "Gillet", identical in appearance and use, at one-third the "Gillet" price. Use the "Gillet" blades, British made, complete in case with six "Gillet" blades for Rs. 5 (five) only. "Gillet" blades price Rs. 2-8 a dozen. (Postage extra), direct from the importers.

THE INTERNATIONAL STORES.
285, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

RANDOM THOUGHT ON CHAPMAN'S TRUSSES.

The whole secret of cure lies in this, that the protruding Sac shall be pushed back and kept lifted to its proper position by gentle and even pressure from without thus allowing the torn membrane to join and heal up. Nature quickly accomplishes the latter parts of the work when the means of achieving the first is provided! and when the ruptured membrane is made whole in this way, it is as strong and sound as ever. The selection of the right truss is therefore of supreme importance in such cases.

GEO. CHAPMAN & CO.,
Truss Makers.
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JUST RECEIVED

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(BEST AND REFRESHING)
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

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Agents Wanted where not Represented

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LADIES' & GENTS' WATCHES CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES
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FRENCH CLEANING & DYEING Co.
19-40 Medows Street FORT BOMBAY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

NO MORE OLD AGE AND INFIRMITY.

"To make gold", says *Le Figaro*, a French journal of world-wide reputation, and find out the secret of everlasting youth; such were the two problems which alchemists had tried to solve. The progress of science has shown the uselessness of the first, but it facilitated, on the other hand, the working out of the second. What are, then, the chief qualities of youth? Strength and health. To remain, in spite of the weight of years, well and robust, is not that eternal, youth? Judge, therefore, of the sensation created by Dr. Brow-Sequard's famous discovery.

Following out the eminent professor's theories a Paris chemist of high standing, with the assistance of eminent practitioners has prepared the Elixir bearing his name the ELIXIR GODINEAU, the effects of which are surprising."

The great paper, *Le Temps* of Paris, is not less emphatic in its praise of this Elixir:—"The ELIXIR GODINEAU is now constantly talked of by the press, it is the constant subject of their articles and the talk of town and country: it is a first class strengthening and restoring tonic of miraculous power."

The same sentiments have been echoed by *L'Echo de Paris*:—"The great success of the ELIXIR GODINEAU increases from day to-day, and is fully justified. This powerful specific restores health and vigor every day to numberless invalids whose cure was despaired of. All weakened or debilitated organic systems are speedily strengthened after treatment with the ELIXIR GODINEAU, the effect of which is as sure as it is rapid."

L'Evenement, an eminent paper, is not slow to follow in the wake of this universal praise:—"The fairy tale of the fountain of youth is now a true and real fact; old age still scatters a few wrinkles on the face, a few snowy flakes in the hair, but it can no longer chill the hearts of men to whom the high-mettled spiritness of a youth of twenty years of age is restored by the ELIXIR GODINEAU, one of the valuable conquests of modern science. The effects of this marvellous philtre are not limited to this: chlorosis, anaemia, paralysis, etc., disappear as by enchantment through using this Elixir and cures in great number, are an every day occurrence."

La France Moderne speaks in a similar strain:—"Medical science makes every day new and important progress. After the cure of man, his regeneration has now been discovered. The fountain of youth is no longer a fable, thanks to the ELIXIR GODINEAU. Life is given a stronger basis, is prolonged, youth is restored and lasts much longer, for, it is a fact, that, cheerfulness and beauty, those two seductive qualities, are the result of bodily strength and perfect working of the whole organic system. Is it not marvellous that a chemist, from the depths of his laboratory, should thus offer to the world, long life, long youth and long cheeriness?"

MADON SONS & Co., Chemists,

(Original Madon's), Crawford Market, Bombay. Price Rs. 16 per bottle. Course of 3 Bottles at Rs. 45. Delivered post free to any part of India, Burma and Ceylon.

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POCKET WATCHES

Nickel Case	from	Rs. 23-8
Silver	„	„ 36-8

STRAP WATCHES.

Nickel Case from	Rs. 31	Gold 9 ct.	Rs. 96
0935 Silver	„ 35	„ 14 ct.	„ 118
Square Shape	„ 50-8	„ 18 ct.	„ 140

Black or White Dial with Luminous Figures and Hands Visible at Night, Rs. 10 extra
Obtainable from all the Watch-Makers in India and Burma or direct of the Sole Agents

ABRECHT & Co., CALCUTTA, BOMBAY RANGOON, MADRAS
Bombay Office:—289, Hornby Road, Fort, opp. Whiteaway

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I. R. WINDOW CUSHION
for immediate delivery.
Suitable for all Railways in Standard size,
Apply.—
STANDARD AUTOMOBILES
58, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.
Telegrams: "DEMAND." Telephone No. 1491

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Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.
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IT'S a simple matter to keep your letters and copies up to the mark. Our Typewriter Ribbons, in all colours for all machines, give your letters the bright businesslike appearance that men admire. Our Carbon Papers make copies as clear and easy to read as Originals. A trial order will show you what life can be put into letters and Carbon copies. Repairs of Typewriters, a Speciality. Prompt attention to mofussil orders. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road, Fort.

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WANTED—AN ENGINEER of Forestry experience and knowledge for working out timber forest. Apply soon with terms and testimonials, stating previous experience to Box No. 132, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4690

WANTED by a Japanese Reliable Firm—To appoint a capable AGENT in Bombay, for to import Piece-goods, Hosiery, Sundries and Metals from Japan. Apply Box No. 151, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4752

WANTED—STENO-TYPIST, if possible with general office experience, lady preferred, salary moderate to comence. Apply giving full particulars and stating salary required to Box No. 149, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4742

WANTED.—STORE-KEEPER with knowledge of English, and Gujerati. Salary Rs. 50 per month and actual travelling expenses, when out of Bombay. Security Rs. 1,000 essential. Apply to the WESTERN INDIA PROSPECTING SYNDICATE, 35, New Marine Lines. 4693

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent MANAGER and also one ACCOUNTANT for a big Limited Company's concern in Bombay, having large experience. One having worked in Limited Company's Office will be preferred. Apply with terms stating present occupation and past experience to Box No. 133, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4691

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WANTED—Smart SALESMAN for Gents' Hosiery and Outfitting Department. Apply ARMY & NAVY STORES. 4793

WANTED—SMART TYPIST, who can correspond well. Apply Box No. 160, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4776

WANTED—A TYPIST and a FIRE INSURANCE CLERK. Apply stating salary to Box No. 162, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4781

WANTED—TWO SHORTHAND-TYPISTS. Apply stating qualifications and salary expected, to Box No. 158, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4773

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GRADUATE, competent to manage Day and Night Schools. Only experienced men need apply to SECRETARIES, Social Service League, Bombay No. 4. 4785

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Smart ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSERS for a newly started All-India publication. Liberal terms. Apply Box No. 165, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4794

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WANTED—A SECOND ENGINEER for a Steamer. Pay Rs. 280 pm., must possess a Chief's Certificate if possible. Apply to Box No. 163, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4788

WANTED—Two COMPOUNDERS experienced. Apply with certificates to TARACHAND & Co., Grant Road. 4800

WANTED—JUNIOR CLERKS with good hands, quick at figures, salary Rs. 40 with immediate prospect. Apply Box No. 166, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4795

WANTED—Experienced DYER of Textile Goods. Apply Box No. 126, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4675

WANTED—Competent CLERKS with previous Bank experience need apply only to RUPCHAND KAPOOR, Manager Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Green Street, Fort. 4737

WANTED—Experienced SALESMAN or BROKER for Iron and Metal goods. Apply Box No. 127, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4676

WANTED.—An INTELLIVENT CLERK, knowing English and Gujrati, having experience of book-keeping and account, work. Write stating salary to Box No. 137, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4705

WANTED—A smart TYPIST and a FIRE INSURANCE CLERK. Apply stating qualifications and salary, to Box No. 120, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4635

WANTED.—A CORRESPONDENT CLERK, strong in English with knowledge of Typewriting Apply Box No. 121, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4640

WANTED—LADY CLERKS, good handwriting essential. Good salary. See personally at 9 to 11 morning to J. M. MASTER, II, Tamarind Lane, Fort. 4796

WANTED for Attorneys' Office one experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST; also TYPISTS; Gujrati INSPECTION CLERK and COURT CLERK. Apply Box No. 161, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4779

REQUIRED.—Experienced men for up-country cotton purchases. Only those with considerable previous experience need apply with testimonials, references and salary expected to Box No. 155, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4770

WANTED—A Gujrathi CLERK, knowing accountancy, English correspondence and typing. Apply to the following with testimonials:—C. N. GAJJAR & COY., Lamington Road. 4782

WANTED—A competent ACCOUNTANT, Conversant with full book-keeping and experienced in hardware and machinery accounts. Apply with testimonials stating salary expected to Box No. 154, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4755

WANTED.—TYPISTS and CLERKS for Limited Company's office. Those having previous experience will be preferred. Apply soon to Box No. 134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4692

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A well experienced Cotton Broker, knowing jobbing work, wants to join as a partner or wish to have a Capitalist, who can invest a Lakh of Rupees to open a Brokerage Department. Apply Box No. 128, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4677

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ON MONDAY, we will place in our Showrooms a large and varied stock of sketching materials, pencils, papers, colours, brushes, etc., received by last mail. Artists don't fail to call. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. S

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MATRICULATION S. S. L. C., INTERMEDIATE. MATRICULATION English History 1485-1914, 112 pp. As. 8. INTERMEDIATE English History 400 pp. Re. 1 and As. 14. Both by Prof. Anandan, B.A., L.T., of M. Christian College, Excellent Hand books. Apply to ANANDA CHANDRA SEKKER BROS, Calicut. 4725

FOR SALE—One Harley Davidson MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE-CAR, 7-9 H.P., 1917 Model, lately overhauled and in good condition; complete with tools, etc. Owner going abroad. Price Rs. 1,700. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

PAREL—Large free-hold ground FOR SALE, situated near Municipal Market, both tram and railway stations, with frontage on two important roads. Most valuable site for building, shops, cinema and residential quarters. Apply Box No. 153, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4754

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Remington No. 7	115
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Just Unpacked a consignment of Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and Olivers 9. Lowest prices for Highest qualities.
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Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 190, 200, 210.	225
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Telegraphic Address:—TYPEEXPERT.

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GODOWN.—Pucca built 75 ft. sq. and 25 high or parts in Love Lane. Apply OWNER, Nesbit Hall next to Mazagon Police Court. 4767

TO LET—A very desirable PROPERTY on Tardeo Road, opposite Adamji Pirbhai Mill, consisting of an upper-storied bungalow and of about 6,000 square yards of vacant land for a factory or for any industrial purpose. For rent, etc., apply to TULSHIDAS MORARJI, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 4557

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL .. ..Rs. 3,00,00,000
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COMPANY WILL COMMENCE FIRE AND MARINE BUSINESS SHORTLY.
ALLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES FROM INFLUENTIAL PARTIES WILL BE CONSIDERED BY THE BOARD.

NOTICE.

THE SHARE TRANSFER DEPARTMENT of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will be OPENED on MONDAY, the 22nd September, 1919, at Ismail Building (Third Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, (over the Eastern Bank). The Transfers will be received daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted) between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. only.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
4746

NOTICE.

RECRUITMENT OF FORESTERS AND JUNIOR CLERKS.

EXAMINATION of Candidates to qualify for Foresters' and Junior Clerks' Posts will be held at THANA in the Divisional Forest, Office, on 28th, 29th and 30th October, 1919, at 12 o'clock on the first day and at 8 a.m., on others Particulars in leaflet form can be had on application to any Divisional Office in English for clerk candiates, and at Range Offices in vernacular for Forester candidates.
W. FISHER,
Conservator of Forests,
Northern Circle.
Nasik, 2nd August, 1919. 3809

NOTICE.

SITES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES

ABOUT 500 acres of land in the vicinity of Bombay will shortly be available for allotment to companies, firms, or individuals for industrial purposes. Part of the area contains clay suitable for brick or pottery manufacture.
2. A map of the whole area can be seen at the office of the undersigned. Information regarding the conditions on which sites will be allotted, and forms of application, can also be obtained.
3. Applications for sites will be received up to 30th September, 1919.
R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries,
New Custom House,
Ballard Road, Bombay. 4318

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Interim Dividends for the half year ending 30th June, 1919, have been declared namely:—
Rs. 3-8-0 per share less Income Tax on Preference Shares.
Rs. 12-0-0 per Share free of Income Tax Ordinary Shares.
Rs. 46-0-0 per share free of Income Tax Deferred Shares.
The above Interim Dividends are payable on and after 13th October between the hours of 11-30 a.m., to 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) excepting SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS and HOLIDAYS, to shareholders whose names are on the register on the 22nd September, 1919.
The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd September to 5th October, 1919, both dates inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
4466

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD,

FIRST CALL NOTICE.

IN pursuance to the resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the above Company at their meeting held on the 4th instant, notice is hereby given that the First Call of Rs. 15 per share shall be payable on or before the 16th day of November, 1919.
Due intimation will be given to the Shareholders, of the amount payable by them in respect of the above Call for the shares standing in their names in the Company's Register on the date on which such intimation will be given.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
46, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
Bombay, 15th September, 1919.
4745

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

WANTED—ESTATE SUPERINTENDENTS.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of ESTATE SUPERINTENDENTS on a salary of Rs. 150—10—200 (annual increment) plus Rs. 30 Conveyance Allowance, on the permanent staff. Applicants must have experience in valuing, surveying, levelling, etc., and must be able to supervise a Division. Preference will be given to passed Civil Engineers. The appointments will be probationary for six months.
Apply by 15th October 1919, with copies of testimonials to the LAND MANAGER, IMPROVEMENT TRUST, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 4750

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

WEEKLY POSTAL EXPRESS DELHI TO BOMBAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE MAIL STEAMER.

EVERY FRIDAY, until further notice, accommodation will be provided for a limited number of First Class passengers on the Postal Express leaving Delhi at 10 hours in connection with the weekly Mail Steamer leaving Bombay on Saturday.
The Timings are as under:—

		H.	M.
Delhi	Dep.	10	0
Muttra Junction	,,	12	20
Bayana	,,	13	41
Kotah Junction	,,	17	48
Rutlam	,,	22	14
Baroda	,,	2	42
Bombay (Alexandra Dock, Ballard Pier Station)	Arr.	11	0

The Postal Express runs direct to the Ballard Pier, Bombay, alongside the Steamer.
Connection is maintained at Delhi with the undermentioned trains.
No. 4 Down leaving Peshawar at 6-50 hours Thursday.
No. 86 Down leaving Lahore at 20-35 hours Thursday.
No. 24 Down leaving Kalka at 0-45 hours Friday.
A Restaurant Car is provided throughout from Delhi.
The number of seats in the train is strictly limited, and they will be allotted by the Station Superintendent, Delhi only, to whom application should be made at least 48 hours before the departure time of the train. Seats will be allotted strictly in accordance with priority of applications.
Passengers are requested to label their luggage for Ballard Pier, Bombay.
E. T. ROBINSON.
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1919. 2915

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOST.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO. ORDINARY SHARE SCRIP NO. 15 (with a stamped filled-up transfer form attached to it) in the name of Sir Sassoon J. David, somewhere between New Chat Bazaar (Medows Street) and the office of Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., Finder will be rewarded. Please return.
V. L. FERNANDES,
Share and Stock Broker.
4760 New Share Bazar.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England).

EXTRA EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE FOR POONA SEASON.

ON and from the 20th September, 1919, and until the close of the Poona Season, an Extra Poona Express will leave Victoria Terminus at 6-15, on Saturdays, arriving Poona 13-10 and a similar train will leave Poona, on Sundays at 14-45, arriving Bombay 19-5 hours.
2. The timings will be as under:—

DOWN.

Bombay	Dep	6-15
Byculla	Dep.	6-25
Dadar	Dep.	6-35
Thana	Dep.	9-0
Kalyan	Dep.	9-32
Neral	Dep.	10-7
Karjat	Dep.	10-30
Khandalla	Dep.	11-45
Lonavla	Dep.	12-4
Poona	Arr.	13-10

UP.

Poona	Dep.	15-15
Lonavla	Dep.	16-0
Khandalla	Dep.	16-32
Karjat	Dep.	17-11
Neral	Dep.	17-27
Kalyan	Dep.	18-0
Thana	Dep.	18-25
Byculla	Dep.	19-25
V. Terminus	Arr.	19-5

3. A dining car will be run.
4. The upper class accommodation will be corridor.
W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th Sept., 1919.

NOTICE.

SALE OF PROPERTY AT COLABA.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of a house, situated at Edalji Street, near Colaba, bearing Street Nos. 70-72. Apply for particulars to the undersigned at their office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road.
DASTUR & Co.,
Solicitors, High Court.
4801

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BHIMJI JAIRAJ MAKANJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned properties. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said properties by way of sale, mortgage, charge, lien, trust, possession, gift, inheritance, maintenance, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned at our office, situate at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.
FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Walkeshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, on the East side of Walkeshwar Road admeasuring 269 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7261 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2993 and Street No. 6, Banganga Road and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East and South by the property formerly of Jamnadas Khushaldas and now of Dayal Khimji, on or towards the West by the said Walkeshwar Road and on or towards the North by the Gully commonly used with the hereinabove mentioned premises and the property formerly of Bhanji Bhowance and now of Purshottamdas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy.
SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government freehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement and building standing thereon known as the Bombay Bhowsar Gundevia Dharamshalla, situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill on Walkeshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 65 6/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7261 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2987 and Street No. 14 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by Walkeshwar Road aforesaid on the West by the property of Bhimji Jairaj firstly above described, on or towards the North by the property of Koli Bhiwa Nakhwa and on or towards the South by the property of Vunsonji Dossa.
Dated the 19th day of September, 1919.
CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4725

TREACHER & Co.

Esplanade Road, FORT.
Branch—CUMBALLA-HILL.

	Rs.
Treacher's Special Liqueur Brandy	7-0 bot.
Treacher's *** Heart Label Brandy	5-8 ,,
Treacher's Fine Old Glenlivet Whisky	4-10 ,,

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JOSEPHINE MARY MISQUETTA, wi dow and administratrix of the Estate of the late MANUEL PHILLIP MISQUITTA has contracted to sell to our client ABDULLA RAHEMTULLA, the undermentioned proper-ty. All persons having any claim against the said property, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, trust, exchange, mort-gage, charge, possession, lien, lease, easement or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, with-in 14 days, at their office at No. 61, Me-dows Street, Fort, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Fazan-dari ground, whereof Narayan Wasoodevjee is the Fazandar, together with the mes-suage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mater-pakhdi, fronting the North side, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes, under E Ward No. 5946 C 39, Street Nos. 66—67—68, and containing by admeasurement 237 square yards or there-abouts and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by a Gulley on or towards the North by a public pas-sage and on or towards the South by the property of A. Perreira and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendor's tenant.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1919.

Messrs. AMIN & DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4786

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEEBY GIVEN that HUSSONALLY SULEMANJI has con-tracted to sell to our client, the under-mentioned property. Any person, having any claim or interest in, or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, pos-session, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house stand-ing thereon situate, lying and being at Grant Road Bridge, south side, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under New No. 16963, and New Survey Nos 3, 4 & 5/7347, & assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3645 (1), Street No. 2, and containing by admeasurement about 1017 3/9 square yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the pro-perty belonging to the B. B. and C. I. Rail-way, on or towards the West by the land leased to Husein Miya Rahimtulla, on or towards the North, partly by the premises occupied by Abkari Department and partly by land reserved for a proposed road, and on or towards the South by the land leased to Manekji Edulji Contractor.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1919.

Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4769

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHAIK ADAM ABDEALLY has con-tracted to sell to the purchaser, who is our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any interest therein, or claim thereto, or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mort-gage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which, the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim, and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that the leasehold piece or parcel of land with the buildings standing thereon si-tuate on the North-West side of the Wode-house Road, in the City and Island and Sub-registration District of Bombay, which has been computed to contain 1,500 square yards, or thereabouts, and which is bounded on the South-East by Wodehouse Road on the North-East by plot No. 37 of Colaba Reclamation, on the North-West by Plot No. 25 of the said estate leased to Kastur-chand Abeerchand and on the South-West by Fazal Road, and is assessed by the Collec-tor of Land Revenue, under portion of New Survey No. 5/9705, and by the Municipality under A Ward No. 225 (38), and Street No. 12 S. S.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1919.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4771

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Em-peror of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of KHOJA IBRAHIM-BHAI VIRJI, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, un-employed and a widower .....Deceased.

DHARSIBHAI SOMJI, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, Merchant, one of the executors named in the said Will, a Merchant, residing at Chakla Street, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate of the last Will and Testament.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Acting Registrar.

K. A. BHOJWANI.

The 2nd day of September, 1919.

Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

4797

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NOOR MAHOMED HAJI ESMAIL of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabi-tant, has contracted to sell the property a description whereof is given hereunder to our client.

All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, property or demand in, to or upon the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, charge, lien, main-tenance, easement, trust, or otherwise, how-soever, are hereby required to make such claim, if any, known in writing to the As-sessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, within the Fort, within a fortnight, from the date hereof. Claims, if any, not received as hereby required will be consi-dered to have been abandoned and the pur-chaser will proceed accordingly.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY HEREINABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax now redeemed land or ground situate, lying and being at Mughbhat Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 260 6/9 square yards, or thereabout registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No 152, New No. 7428, Old Survey No. 502 and New Survey No. 7585, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house stand-ing thereon, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 610 and Street No. 69, Mughbhat Cross Lane, and which premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North partly by property of Edulji Manekji Davar and partly by pro-perty of Balkrishna Damodar, on or towards the South by the Mughbhat Cross Lane, on or towards the East, partly by the pro-perty of Vishwanath Madhavji and partly by the property of Balkrishna Anant Sheth Berde and on or towards the West by the property of Sadanand Bhaoo.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1919.

JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4786

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHERIFBHAI KHAMISSA has contracted and agreed to sell to our client Mr. GOKULDAS KARSONDAS, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written:

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, or interest, claim or demand into, upon or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, trust, lease, gift, inheritance, suc-cession, possession, lien or otherwise howso-ever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bom-bay and also to the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and to the Collector of Bombay, within four-teen days, from the date hereof otherwise the purchase shall be completed without re-ference to any such claim and all such claims, (if any), shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land or Ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling houses standing there-on, situate, lying and being on the East Side of Lady Jamsetji Road, in Upper Ma-him without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,425 square yards, or thereabouts and re-gistered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, being the remaining portion of the said Oart under Old No. 31663, New No. 3526 and 4621, Old Survey No. 87—90, New Survey No. 1/99, and in the books of the Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes, under G Ward Nos. 5816, 5820, 5817 and 5819, and Street Nos. 292, 296, 293, and 295, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Oart of Pan-durang Ganesh Mulekar, on or towards the West by the said Lady Jamsetji Road, on or towards the North by the Oart of Na-thoo Valji, and on or towards the South by the remaining portion of the Oart, and which said premises are in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 19th day of September, 1919.

MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4768

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDIC-TION.

SUIT NO. 2026 OF 1919.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed the 11th day of July, 1919.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V,rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

BHUGWANDAS GANGARAM, a firm, carrying on business as Yarn Mer-chants at Tamba Kanta, without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs

Vs.

SHA MANILAL GORDHAN, a firm, carrying on business as Yarn Mer-chants at Tamba Kanta, without the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise is a statement, viz.:—

The plaintiffs claim from the defendants Rs. 26,824-3-6 as per account annexed to the plaint herein with interest thereon and the costs of this suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 30th day of September, 1919, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are here-by required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief, Justice at Bom-bay, aforesaid this 28th day of July, 1919.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) K. A. BHOJWANI,
for Prothonotary.

The 25th day of July, 1919.

Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

4792

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHAE RANSI SAEVAN and SHAH KANJI MADON have contracted to sell to our clients the property hereunder described. All per-sons having any claim on or to the said property whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, charge, inheritance, pos-session, maintenance or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to us in our office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in Bombay, with-in 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax Tenure, containing by admeasure-ment three thousand four hundred and sixty five square yards or thereabouts of which 1,716 square yards is now redeemed and re-gistered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 34, 34, 727 and 728, New No. 3532, 3335, 4670 and 4671, Old Survey Nos. 361, 361, 381, and 161 and New Survey Nos. 1-1440, 2/14141, 3/1441 together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon as-sessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward Nos. 4291, 4250, (1) 4250 (2) 4251, 4252, 4274 (1), 4274 (2), 4258, 4275, 4276, 4292, and 4293, Street Nos. 651, 6111, 611A, 612, 613, 614, 635A, 636, 637, 652, 653, and 635 all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Hansali Tank Road, Dadar at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East and South-East partly by the property formerly of Gangadas Eishandas Mehta and now of Gangadas Tribhowandas and partly by the property formerly of Ramgopal Patel but now of Yesoo Ramji Patel, on or towards the West partly by the property of Jao Mi-randa and partly by the property belonging to the Church of Nossa Senhora de Salvacas, on or towards the North by the said Hansali Tank Road and on or towards the South by the property of Kashinath Baba Moray.

Dated this 19th day of September, 1919.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4799

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emper-or of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHA ARJUN NARPAL, late of Parjao, in Cutch, Cutchi Dassa Oshwal, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant ..... Deceased.

KESHOWJI MULJI, of Bombay, Cutchi Dassa Oshwal, Jain Inhabi-tant, one of the Executors, named in the said Will, residing at Bhat Bazar, Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Eastate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MAC-LEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twelfth day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

D. N. D. KHANDALAVALA,
The 12th day of September, 1919.

Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

4798

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Em-peror of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JAY-DEO GORDHANDAS PATASIA, late of Fatehpur, in the Native State of Jaipur, Agarwal, Bania Hindu In-habitant, doing business as a broker and shroff in Bombay, deceased, limited to the minority of Satya-narayn, son of the deceased.

Bai BARJIBAI, widow of the said de-ceased Jaydeo Gordhandas Patasia, of Fatehpur (Jaipur State), Agarwal, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, now tem-porarily residing at Fanaswadi, out-side the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MAC-LEOD, Knight, chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Sixteenth day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) D. N. D. KHANDALAVALA.

The 17th day of September, 1919.

Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHHODDAS & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

4802

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RANIBAI, wife of Burjorji Ardeshir Billimoria and BURJORJI ARDESHIR BIL-LIMORIA the executrix and the executor of the last Will and Testament of FRAMJI COWASJI COOPER have contracted to sell absolutely to my client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All per-sons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, in-heritance, maintenance, survivorship, lease lien, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at No. 6, Girgaum Back Road, Karamsi Damji Building, Bom-bay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land or ground together with the mes-suage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Ardeshir Dady Street, Khetwadi, out-side the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasure-ment 95 square yards or thereabouts register-ed in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. 1218, Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 7478 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the property of Cursetji Cowasji Ashburner on the West by the said Ardeshir Dady Street, on the North by Khet-wady Back Road, on the South by the pro-perty of Hormusji Dadabhai Karkaria and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6702 and street No. 31.

Dated this 17th day of September, 1919.

D. M. DARU,
Purchaser's Vakil.

4758

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. AGUSTIN MISQUITA, of Bombay Native Christian inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or any of them or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mort-gage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be com-pleted without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All those pieces of vacant land situate at Worli Road in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, the tenure, area, Collector's New Survey Nos., and Municipal Nos. whereof are mentioned in the table below.

Situation	Area in Square Yards	Collector's New Survey Nos.	Tenure	Municipal Nos.
Worli Rd.	4878	1 A / 3017	Foras	G Ward No. 1712 & Street No. 711 (portion).
Worli Rd,	1929	1 / 3065	Foras	G Ward No. 1540 & Street No, 540
Worli Rd.	1978	1 / 3029	Foras	G Ward No. 1765 & Street No. 764

Dated this 6th day of September, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4714

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ANANTA DADOBA, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or any of them or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bom-bay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date here-of, otherwise the sale will be completed with-out any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All those several pieces or parcels of land situate at Worli Road in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bom-bay, the tenure, area, Collector's New Survey Nos. and Municipal Nos. whereof are men-tioned in the table below.

Situation	Area in Square Yards	Collectore New Survey No.	Tenure	Municipal Nos.
Worli Rd.	234	4 / 3100	Foras	G Ward No. 1639 & Street No. 638
WorliRd.	670	1 / 3097	Foras	G Ward No. 1622 & Street No. 621
WorliRd.	670	12 / 3097	Foras	G Ward No. 1633 & Street No. 632

Dated this 6th day of September, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4715

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3406.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.). Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 21st day of September, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at "Jitakar" Buildings opposite Sir J. J. Hospi-tal, Bhindi Bazar by order of the Partners of the firm of Messrs. Ahmed Hansraj & Co. to close partnership account, valuable house-hold furniture comprising dining tables, chairs, cabinets, dressing and wash-hand tables, ladies' writing tables, book cases, panelled door almirahs, rich Persian carpets, commodes, towel racks, easy chairs, etc., etc. The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th September, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the 3rd Mortgagees, Messrs. Virchand Dela, Too-namchand Gamna, and Mulchand Gamna, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Pub-lic Auction on the premises on WEDNES-DAY, the 20th September, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned landed property on account and at the risk of the Mortgagees, Hirajee Sakharam Kiney, and Shamrao Hira-jee Kiney, and under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the indenture of 3rd Mortgage dated 13th March, 1918, and subject to the indenture of 1st Mortgage dated 7th August, 1915, and made between the Mortgagors of the one part, and Keshao Ganst and Mona Jaising of the other part, and also subject to the Indenture of 2nd Mortgage, dated 11th December, 1916, and made between the Mortgagors of the one part, and Narayan Atmaram of the 2nd part.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land situate at Bhoiwada Road, in the City of Bombay, together wih the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 960.50, square yards, or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 142, New No. 14320, Old Sur-vey No. Nil, and New Survey No. 10 2591, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 982 and 984, Street Nos. 432-344, and bounded on the East by the Bhoiwada Road on the West by the property of Raghunath Narayan, on the North by the property of Kalsekar Abba, and on the South by the pro-perty of Ramchandra Pareikar, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Solicitors at their Office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 20th September, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 22nd Sept-ember, 1919, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture such as: drawing rooms suites, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cup-boards, etc.

By order of the Manufacturer of America gold and silver radium gent's and lady's watches.

By order of the office concerned:—
413.8 doz. round head brass metal machine screws of assorted sizes.
319.7 doz. flat head brass metal machine screws of assorted sizes.
1 rubber sheet 8ft by 3ft by 5/8 in by 154 lbs about.

By order of the concerned—
1 large tea square, 1 ebony rule and 1 chalk compass.

By order of B. N. Laug, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay, and the Assigne of the estate and effects of the Insolvent, Haji Ma-homed Hussain Tehrani:—

Tables, chairs, sewing machine, samples etc.

By order of the Insurance Office, concerned and on account and at the risk of those con-cerned:—

Ex. s.s. "SAIGON MARU."
2 bales each containing 50 pieces grey shirtings No. 5151 (damaged).
1 bale containing 50 pieces grey shirtings No. 8282 (damaged).

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand bicycle.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th September, 1919.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway
No. 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 CANDIES BURNT COTTON.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 20th instant at 12 noon Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Pub-lic Auction by order of Messrs. Khimji Vish-ram and Co. at their godown at Dhorgully, Tenda Street, Khadak and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Champsy Mansi.

30 candies burnt cotton (loose).

AUCTION SALE OF 22 BALES STRIPED SUSI OF THE SIMPLEX MILLS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 20th instant at 3 p. m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Damodar Haridas and Co., the selling agents of the Simplex Mills and on account and at the risk of Seth Nandlal Devda.

22 bales striped susi of the Simplex Mills No. K 24 23 inches 24 yards 34 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 58 BALES OLD BELLARY COTTON.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 20th instant at 5 p. m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Pub-lic Auction by order of Seth Khimji Vishram at his Jamshed godown at Colaba and on ac-count and at the risk of Seth Champsy Mansi.

58 bales cotton old Bellarys.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES JUBILEE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champa-gully, Mulji Jetha Marke by order of Sheth M. H. Chaganlal and on accoung and a the risk of Seth Laxmidas Gordhandas.

3 packages Jubilee Jamjam.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 20th September, 1919.

IF YOU NEED

High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces, Hotels and Messes. Large stock of Iron Combination Bedsteads and Perambulators always in stock.

Furniture for Sale & Hire

AT MODERATE RATES.

ALLABUX SOMJEE DOSSA

Allabux Building, 29-33 Chuckla St.

Tele. { Graph—CAMPKITS / Phone—2168.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
Extra Selected Star Photo-Play.

"THE CRY OF THE WEAK"
"THE CRY OF THE WEAK"
"THE CRY OF THE WEAK"

STARRING

Miss Fannie Ward

How a Girl brought up in Slum Surround-ings rose Superior to her environment and married the District Attorney, and how her weaker brother remained in the underworld until reclaimed to a better life by his devoted Sister's love.

Miss Fannie Ward

is enthusiastic over

"THE CRY OF THE WEAK"

"GREATER LOVE hath no man than this, to lay down his life for his brother"

Miss Fannie Ward

The District Attorney's wife was willing and ready to act up to this scriptural injunction.

A great moral lesson entertainingly told in Dramatic form

SHE SAYS:—

"In this photoplay I have done the best acting of my career. I consider

"THE CRY OF THE WEAK"

is my screen masterpiece.

Better than
"THE CHEAT"
Better than
"THE COMMON LAW"
Better than
"THE YELLOW TICKET"

IT IS A HUMAN DOCUMENT

"Sammy in Siberia"

Comic By LUKE

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

THE EXCELSIOR

MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AT 9-30 P.M.
FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY

The Empire Revue Company

To-day Saturday, 20th and To-morrow Sunday 21st

VAUDEVILLE

REDUCED PRICE MATINEE AT 5-30 p.m. on Sunday 21st

Monday 22nd, Tuesday, 23rd and Wed. 24th.

TIT BITS

from Vaudeville and Revue Combination.

Plan at Rose & Co. upto 1 p.m. After 4 p. m. plan for To-Night and To-morrow's attractions at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

"The Old World Must,
And Will Come To An End."

—*Mr. LLOYD GEORGE*

But The Question Is When ?

Wait And See Here.

The New World Will Be
The Place for Better Peace,
Happiness And Enjoyment.

The Daintiest Darling of the Moving-Picture World !

The sprightly little "imp of mischief," the celebrated Pathe Star

Miss FANNIE WARD

as heroine in the great heart appealing story :—

"INNOCENT"

a Photoplay in five reels.

It is the Story of a young girl, daughter of a man who has become a slave to drink, and who keeps his child in scrupulous seclusion, hoping in that way to keep her away from evil. Little Innocent, brought up in complete ignorance of the "ways of the world," emerges from her seclusion—and then what happens ?

See Fannie Ward in her sensational success on the Stage

"INNOCENT"

Commencing to-day at the most popular and best ventilated, airy, commodius Picture-Palace of the City, the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

See—judge for yourself—whether Innocence is the best protection against Evil.

Watch the gruesome results of Drinkihg, observe the fatal consequences of Gambling,

"INNOCENT"

is out-an-out the most charming, delightful Society Drama that the Pathe Freres have hitherto presented to the Public, with the sweetest and the liveliest Star Actress known to the Cinema Circles.

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road).

The Programme is an extensive one, comprising a Toto Comedy, **"Toto in Trouble"**—a coloured scenic Film and the Gaumont Gazette.

TAKE NOTE :—Our Prices are Half Rates as usual : Box Re. 1 ; Sofa 12 annas ; then 8 as., 4 as., 2 as.

Two Special Prize Shows to-day at 3-30 and 5-30 p.m. (S.T.). Rest of the shows at 7 ; 8-45 ; 10-15 p.m. (S T.)

Another Splendid Photo Drama !

We have promised to screen only first class Productions, and lo !—here is another Gem for you ! A

"MODERN MONTE CRISTO"

is the powerful 5-Act Thanhouser Photo-play featuring

HELEN BADGLEY

the famous Kidlet, only 8 years old

See her performing wonders in a

"MODERN MONTE CRISTO"

It is a story of a false accusation ; of a man who apparently commited suicide to escape an unjust punishment. The love of a child interferes with the revenge he plans later, but eventually Fate assists him in achieving his purpose.

See this Mighty Drama at the

VICTORIA CINEMA

(EDWARDS THEATRE, KALBADEVI ROAD.)

The Topical Gazette and a Comedy in the Programme.

Two Shows on Saturday at 4-30 & 6-15 p. m. (S.T.).
Two Shows on Sunday at 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

AT THE

MAJESTIC

(TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.)

Just as gripping and fascinating as the most thriling novel that you have read—only more so, because you **see** in swift kaleidoscopic scenes—is the

THIRD INSTALMENT

of the fastest American Serial

THE SILENT MYSTERY

featuring the fast and most popular Serial Star

Francis Ford

Thrilling escapes from wild animal wonderful adventures, deleghtful romance and impenetrable mystery—all entwined in a sweet love story. An unquistionably rnre combination.

Four shows nightly at 5-15, 7-0, 8-45, & 10-30.

Prize Shows to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m. (S.T.)

PRICES SLIGHTLY ADVANCED.

LOOK OUT for another EDDIE POLO Cinema

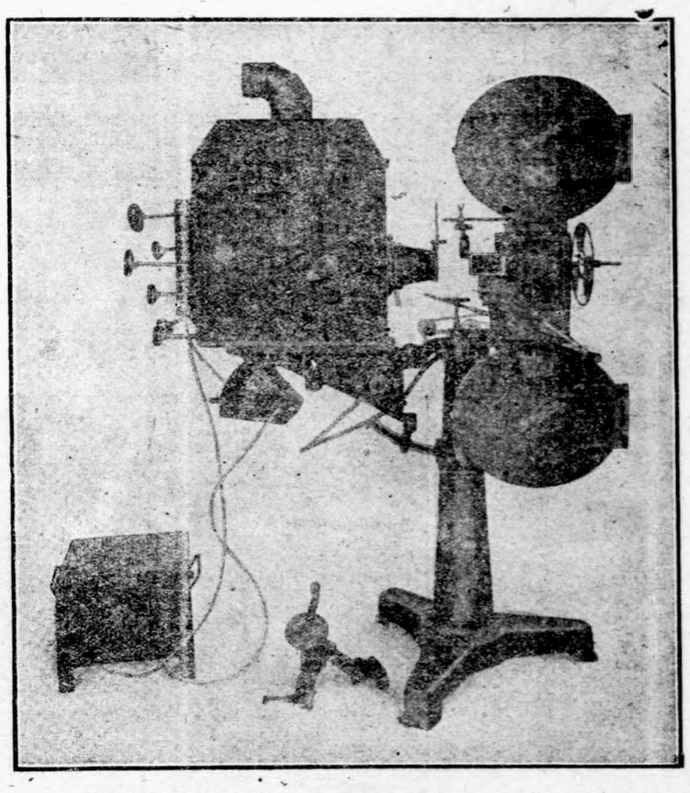
You cannot have a better projecting Machine than

THE SIMPLEX

because it is Silent

practical

well-made



because it is economical

Solid

Inexpensive

For further particulars apply to the Sole Agents for India, Burma & Ceylon

The Universal Film Mfg. Co.,

HeeraHouse Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

SECOND WEEK !
SECOND WEEK !

Of Universal's Great Super-Sensational CIRCUS SERIAL

THE LURE OF THE CIRCUS

Featuring

EDDIE POLO

And

MOLLY MALONE

Episodes 4, 5, 6.

DEATH-DEFYING STUNTS
HAIR-BREADTH ESCAPES
NERVE-TINGLING FEATS,
THRILLING SITUATIONS,

are crowded into every foot of this marvalous adventure serial. It is positively great. Here you will see

EDDIE POLO
AT HIS BEST.

POPULAR PRICES.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45, & 10-30.

PRIZE SHOWS

Saturday & Sunday at 5-15 (S. T)

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

GAIETY CINEMA

presents

THE

GREAT FREDONY

in his Protean novelties.

A staggering success from start to finish.

Showers of applause have greeted this wonderful entertainer

—AND—

MISS TESSIE TURNER

That Ragtime Favourite in the latest American jazz songs.

TO-DAY **TO-DAY**

ONE SHOW ONLY

at

6-45 **6-45**

THE EXCELSIOR

WELCOME RETURN

For a Short Season Only

Commencing Thursday **25**th Sep.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents the

ENORMOUSLY SUCCESSFUL

PIERROT PIE

PIERROT PIE

PIERROT PIE

A Comedy Salad with a Musical Dressing

in

AN ENTIRELY NEW MENU OF

"NOVELTY PIES"

EMPRESS THEATRE

Lamington Road

Owned and conducted by

The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.

To-day and to-morrow at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.

To-morrow Sunday at 6-30 p. m. our Grand Prize Show—the Queen of the Steel Runners

"CHARLOTTE"

in

"THE FROZEN WARNING"

"CHARLIE CHAPLIN AT THE RINK"

For Special Advt. See Page 7.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p. m.

To-morrow at 9-45 p. m.

"SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN"

(A Charming Little Story of Love in Adversity)

"The Childhood shows the Man,
"As Morning shows the Day"

"SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN"

A FILM TO PLEASE THE LADIES.

The Course of True Love does not run smoothly. It does not in this Case. And it is the Heart of a Little Child which reunites a Broken Old Man and the Son he turned from his doors when he married "Love in a Cottage".

Bring Your Wife and the Kiddies.

They will enjoy is as much as you will—probably more.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palac of Bombay

TO-NIGHT

Betty Compson and George Larkin

in the

Terror of the Range.

A Melodramic Feast Crammed with Cowboys and Mexicans, Bandits and Rustlers.

Episode No. 1.—"Prowlers of the Night."

Episode No. 2.— "The Hidden Chart"

Pathe Gazette.

His Vampy Ways (2-reel comedy)

Pathe Coloured Scenic Film.

***TIME*:**

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m, daily

Matinee every Saturday, Sunday 5 p. m.

Extra Show on Sunday 3 p. m

POPULAR PRICES.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 19.

S. S. Beme, Scott, Rangoon, August 31.
S. S. Bandra, Wigger, Busreh, Sept. 12.
S. S. War Rapier, Grant, Busreh, Sept. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 19.

S. S. City of Bristol, Ring, Madras and Calcutta.
S. S. Barala, Celeborn, Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

S. S. Beme, Scott, Rangoon.
S. S. Bremen, Sweneg, London.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Kashmir for Calcutta, etc.
Steamer Martinique for Bangkok, etc.

S. S. Bandra :—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Bandra, 1,877 tons, Captain W. Wigger, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh via Karachi with a general cargo and 4 cabin and 30 deck passengers, which port she had left on 12th instant.

S. S. Beme :—The Shaw Wallace Coy.'s steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain D. Scott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and kerosine oil, which port she had left on 31st ultimo.

S. S. War Raipier :—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer War Rapier, 1,341 tons, Captain J. E. Grant, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with ballast, which port she had left on 12th instant.

S. S. City of Bristol :—The W. & A. Grahm Coy.'s steamer City of Bristol, 4,845 tons, Captain J. Ring, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Madras and Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Barala :—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Barala, 1,899 tons, Captain E. Seleborn, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Friday 19th September 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Elswick Hall Hull		26-9-19	..Graham & Co
C & R			
Severnmeda Hull		N F	..Graham & Co
B Kasado Maru	N F	N F	..O S Kaisha
D Largo Law	New York	1-10-19	..W & A G & Co
F Khosron	Jedah	N F	..T M & Co
G Dumra	P Gulf	N F	..M M & Co
H Bahrein	Aden	N F	..M & Co
Offside			
Utopia	N F	N F	..H S Shustary & Co
L Purnea	N F	N F	..M M & Co
Offside			
N Hjeltefjerd	Antwerp	25-9-19	..T M & Co
O Sodegaura Maru	N F	N F	A M Jeewanjee
P Greleden	London	N F	..Graham & Co
10 ton crane			
Vergemere	N F	N F	..Omlar Fdg & Engrg. Works Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Indrawati	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Saraswati	N F	N F	..K N & Co

MERREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Netravati	48 hours	20-9-19	..K N & Co
Doris	"	"	..CE BPT

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Totomi Maru	Kobe	N F	..N Y Kaisha
3	Koweit			
5	Bandra	P Gulf	N F	..M M & Co
7	Shinge Maru	Kobe	21-9-19	..N Y Kaisha
9	Iran	Busra	20-9-19	H S Shustary & Co
10	Indu Maru	Kobe	21-9-19	..O S Kaisha
12 & 13	Taroba	E S Ports	25-9-19	..M M & Co
16	Kamra	N F	N F	..M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 Kigoma	London	20-9-19	..M M & Co
3 Ekma	N F	22-9-19	..M M & Co
4 Sandakan	N F	24-9-19	..D R I M
5 Merkara	London	22-9-19	..M M & Co
7 Olympia	Liverpool	17-9-19	..Graham & Co
8 Clan Macbride	Malbar Coast	28-9-19	..J Finlay & Co
9 Franz Ferdinand	N F	21-9-19	..D R I M
11 Rio Pardo	London	21-9-19	..M M & Co
12 Querimba	Rangoon	25-9-19	..M M & Co
13 Bradenburg	London	20-9-19	..Graham & Co
17 Vasna	Busra	20-9-19	..M M & Co
B P Station Bremen	London	20-9-19	..M M & Co
Jetty Baroda	N F	N F	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Oraro	N F	N F	A Ashdown & Co

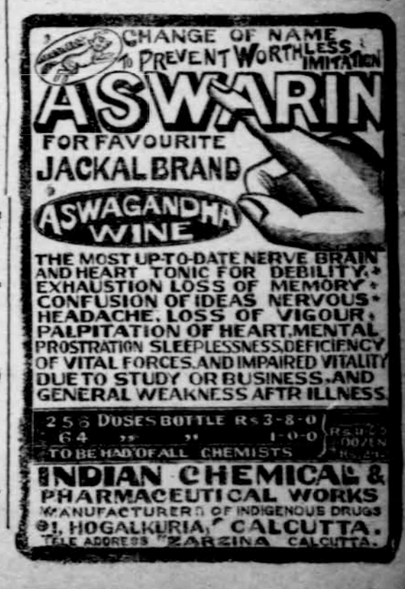
IMPORTS.

Sept. 19.

S. S. Totomi Maru from Tokeo Agents N. Y. Kaisha :—106 bundles pine wood, 100 cases toys, 2,150 cases beer, 25 cases enamelled ware, 535 cases, 5 pdg slates, 12 cases chemical, 2 cases dried fruits, 12 bales canvas, 2 cases vaccum flashs, 100 cases pines, 376 bags sapan wood, 442 bundles, 1,694 pices pine planks, 376 cases silk goods, 13 cases rubber goods, 61 cases, 9 bags, silk, 7 bundles brialle fibre, 3 cases pencils, 10 bundles china roots, 2,716 bundles rattan, 50 cases glass tumbles, 50 pieces, 659 stols tin, 99 cases oil, 12 cwts. sprayers, 100 cases cotton goods, 1,398 cases porcelainware, 2 cases cigarettes cases, 20 cases antimonyware, 2 cases lamp, 21 bags, 85 chests, 393 cases tea, 1,200 cases milk, 88 cases, 10 bundles, 33 boxes gum benjamin, 171 cases glassware, 6 cases tin box, 11 cases peppermint crystal, 2 cases procelaim feet, 92 bags pepper, 50 pdgs, 10 bags, 26 baskets gambies, 4,155 bags sago flour, 240 cks, 300 bags sulphar, 10 cases cand vegetable, 35 cases spun silk yarn, 4 cases eyelets, 359 bags nutsney, 2,147 pices planks, 1,000 crts popatoes, 200 cases biscuits, 50 tubs soy, 115 cases safety matches, 50 cases stoul, 200 cases non poisenous matches, 20 bags earl sago, 15 cases maca, 915 bags belenuts, 708 bags topioca flour, 285 bags damar batin.

S. S. Querimba from Rangoon, Agents M. M. & Co. :—1,44,469 bags rice, 603 bars pig lead, 560 bags p. wax, 250 bags millet 7 bales cotton grey shirting, 532 bags corid.

S. S. Barola from Busra, Agents M. M. & Co. :—4 crts., 3,046 baskets dates, 2 crts pomgranates, 10 bundles cumonin seed, 28 bags raison, 155 cases gum, 44 bags maghat.


CHANGE OF NAME TO PREVENT WORTHLESS IMITATION
ASWARIN
FOR FAVOURITE
JACKAL BRAND
ASWAGANDHA WINE
THE MOST UP-TO-DATE NERVE BRAIN AND HEART TONIC FOR DEBILITY, EXHAUSTION LOSS OF MEMORY, CONFUSION OF IDEAS NERVOUS HEADACHE, LOSS OF VIGOUR, PALPITATION OF HEART, MENTAL PROSTRATION SLEEPLESSNESS, DEFICIENCY OF VITAL FORCES, AND IMPAIRED VITALITY DUE TO STUDY OR BUSINESS, AND GENERAL WEAKNESS AFTR ILLNESS.
25 DOSES BOTTLE Rs 3-8-0
64 " " 1-0-0
TO BE HAD OF ALL CHEMISTS
INDIAN CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS
MANUFACTURERS OF INDIGENOUS DRUGS
91, HOGALKURIA, CALCUTTA.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "ZARINA" CALCUTTA.

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN THE EATING.

THE BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of our latest production

AHILYA — ODDHAR

AN EPISODE FROM THE GREAT INDIAN EPIC
RAMAYANA

for two consecutive weeks in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Madras &c., is the most convincing proof of its sterling merits.

Our past Successes:—
Shree Krishna Janma
Kalia Mardana
Harishchandra
Lankadahana
Savitri
Mohini
etc., etc., etc.

Watch for:—
Our next Production
VALMIKI

You — Mr. Exhibitor
must keep your dates open for this our Latest Production. All our productions are **Proven Winners,** and our latest offering is bound to be another step in the advancement of the industry. Experience has proved our policy of not using superlative adjectives but releasing
Superlative Pictures

FOR BOOKINGS APPLY TO—

THE HINDOOSTHAN CINEMA FILM COMPANY

Managing Partner: Mr. MAYASHANKER M. BHATT
c/o Messrs. Mayashanker Thacker & Co., 70 Apollo Street, Fort, **BOMBAY.**
Telephone No. 376. **Telegrams :—"Lankadahan."**

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR
DIABETES SPECIALIST.

A RARE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF DIABETES.

Of the many testimonials which have been accorded to him by those who have got completely cured by his treatment, the following are taken at random:—

Mr. BHAILAL V. KOTHARI, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Lamington Road, Bombay, writes on 20-7-1919.

It gives me great and sincere pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "diabetes" for over 4 years and had tried many well-known doctors of Bombay but with out any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said doctor Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each week progressed the disease, that could not at all be controlled before began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a Diabetes Specialist in name but a *specialist indeed in reality.*

My specific gravity which was 1038 in the beginning of course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of sugar per ounce fell down from 24 to nil while sediments were not at all visible.

After conducting the analysis of urine of the above named patient Mr. Bhailal V. Kothari has undergone a complete course of treatment for "Diabetes" under the said Dr. S. R. Iyengar, "Diabetes specialist."

The following is the result obtained:—

True abstract from the memorandum No.—963 of 19/20 issued by Dr. L. L. Joshi, M.D., B.Sc., D.T.M., F.C.S., Municipal Analysist, Bombay, on 2-8-19, writes:—

Sp. gravity 1003; odour, aromatic; colour, pale yellow; reaction, acid; indican, nil; albumen, nil; sugar, nil; Bile bigments, nil.

CONSULTATION HOURS:—
8 to 10 a.m., and 4 to 6 p.m.

Address.— Janmashtami Building,
Opp. "Cama Bag", Khetwadi Main Road,
Girgaon, Bombay.

Telegram:—
DIABETES, Bombay.

Krishnalal Ramakunt Sharma.

LEADING SANSKRIT ASTROLOGER
PALMIST AND CLAIREVOYANT.

28, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay.
Market.

When in difficulty, worry, or trouble, consult us and save yourself lifetime sorrow and misery. Be guided by your astral friends and your horoscope.

If you are losing money in business shares, cotton, silver, yarn, linseed, etc., come to us and we will forcast you the daily truthful fall and rise all over India by our prayers and mantras and assist you to recoup your losses.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

The break in the monsoon continues, but rainfall due to thunderstorms has been nearly general in Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and local in Assam, Bengal, Malabar, southeast Madras and the Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Burma, Bihar, east of the United Provinces, Kashmir, east Rajputana, the Central Provinces, Konkan, and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Maymyo, Dibrugarh one, Cherrapunji three, Dinajpur, Patna one and a half, Benares, Udaipur a quarter, Bhuj four, Rajkot, Ahmedabad one, Amraoti three-quarters, Khandwa three, Malegaon one and a half, Ahmednagar two, Poona a half, Sholapur three-quarters, Aurangabad one and a half, Parbhani, Nizamabad one, Cochin, Madras one and a half, Kodaikanal two.

Forecast:—No large change.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time:		Depth on Sill.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Sept.	h.	m.	ft	in.	Sept.	h.	m.	ft	in.
Fri	19	m 7	30	26	2	19	m 0	36	18	0
		7	30a	24	8		2	4a	19	5
Sat	20	m 8	37	26	7	20	m 1	54	17	11
		8	42a	25	6		3	6a	18	6
Sun	21	m 9	28	27	1	21	m 2	55	17	9
		9	43a	26	4		3	42a	17	4
Mon	22	m 10	10	27	4	22	m 3	46	17	7
		10	29a	27	2		4	19a	16	15
Tues	23	m 10	46	27	6	23	m 4	29	17	1
		11	10a	27	8		4	52a	16	5
Wed	24	m 11	19	27	6	24	m 5	6	17	6
		11	48a	27	10		5	22a	16	0
Thur	25					25				

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Sept. 19 (Friday)	Sunrise 6h. 27m.	Sunset 6h.	39m
" 20 (Saturday)	" 6h. 27m.	" 6h.	38m
" 21 (Sunday)	" 6h. 27m.	" 6h.	37m
" 22 (Monday)	" 6h. 27m.	" 6h.	36m
" 23 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 27m.	" 6h.	36m
" 24 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 28m.	" 6h.	35m
" 25 (Thursday)	" 6h. 28m.	" 6h.	34m

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	24.	7h.	51-9m. p.m.
Full Moon	30d.	9h.	24-8m. a.m.
Last Quarter	17d.	8h.	1-7m. a.m.
New Moon	8d.	16h.	9-9m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 19th September 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in the south Punjab. Day temperature is above the average in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in the east of the division. Day temperature continues above the average throughout.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.20 in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and south-west Rajputana and are lightly clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is locally above normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and local in Kathiawar; Bhuj reports 4-20 in., Rajkot 0.93 in., Surat 0.19., Ahmedabad 1.00 in., and Deesa 0.10 in. Skies are lightly clouded in Central India West and are moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is above normal in Gujarat and Central India West

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa reports 2.61 in. of rain, Amraoti 0.86 in. and Raipur 0.48 in. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is above normal in the western districts.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 0.12 in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad; Malegaon reports 1.57 in., Ahmednagar 1.91 in., Poona 0.56 in., Sholapur 0.69 in., Belgaum 0.16 in., Aurangabad 1.29 in. and Nizamabad 1.00 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature remains in excess in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and south Malabar, and local in Kathiawar, the Central Provinces, the Madras Deccan and south-east Madras. Heavy rain has fallen at Bhuj and Khandwa. A light shower is reported from Mount Abu.

No large change appears likely.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th Sept. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.869 Inches
Temperatue of Air	81.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.0 "
Dew Point	78.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.896 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	8.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.1 "
Minimum do.	78.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,E,WNW,ESE.
Movement of Wind	94 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.17 Inchs.
Total fall during month	2.69 "
Do. do. year	61.27 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th	0.00 "

MONSOON REPORT.

Both the monsoon currents remain extremely weak, but the rainfall due to thunderstorms continue to be reported. Rainfall has been general in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Central India West, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore, and local in Upper Burma, Kashmir, the west of the Central Provinces and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orrisa, Bihar, the east of the United Provinces the North-west Frontier Province, east Rajputana, Gujarat, the Konkan, Hyderabad and south-west Madras.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are—Dhubri, Cherrapunji three inches; Shillong one and a half; Bogra, Ranchi two; Benares three; Gulmarg, Sonamarg, Gilgit, Peshawar a quarter; Udaipur, Mysore, Kodaikanal one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY THE 19th OF SEPT. 1919

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 hrs.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Departure, 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	92.5	76.6	69	..	0	—0.01
Do (18th)	91.6	72.1	87	..	0	—0.68
Jask				..	0	
Muskat				..	..	
Do. (18th)	89.9	83.6	82	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.9	75.7	52	..	7.58	+3.17
Rawalpindi	83.9	67.4	64	..	35.44	+14.17
Lahore	98.8	74.7	62	..	16 58	+2.14
Hissar	101.7	78.9	54	..	8.06	—2.71
Ambala	99.8	72.3	65	..	19 58	—2 68
Delhi	97.5	78.6	59	..	13.44	—8.41
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	99	77.1	68	..	28.5.	+6 35
Mainpuri	96.2	75.4	72	..	22.41	+0.64
Jhansi	97.4	75.8	76	..	50.86	+19.70
Cawnpore	96.4	78.1	67	..	33.38	+3.18
Allahabad	95.4	77.0	69	..	31.64	—.25
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	102	75.4	54	..	0.35	—1.96
Karachi	85.0	77.2	86	..	2.32	—8.00
Ajmer	93.8	74.9	77	..	11.08	—5.86
Jaipur	99.5	73.1	56	..	23.76	+1.12
Kotah	94.6	76.4	64	..	25.12	+1.16
Mount Abu	79.3	64.8	80	0.2	87.74	+82.87
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.8	74.0	82	4.20	11.93	—1.19
Dwarka	86.4	78.2	80	..	9.66	—3.51
Veraval	85.4	78.0	89	0.03	12.46	—4.41
Rajkot	93.1	76.4	69	0.43	30.33	+6.49
Bhavnagar Para	95.8	70.2	77	..	13.14	—5.91
Surat	92.6	74.9	83	0.19	34.50	—3.44
Ahmedabad	98.3	74.1	69	1.00	27.36	—0.58
Deesa	97.6	71.8	80	0.10	43.66	+21.55
Keemuch	90.7	71.5	74	..	25.18	—0.42
Indore	89.1	70.5	79	0 05	32.91	+14.59
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90.8	74.9	76	..	71.47	+28.51
Saugor	91.8	71.0	58	..	30.24	+17.21
Hoshangabad	90.7	74.8	87	..	62.14	+19.36
Khandwa	99.4	72.8	90	2.61	25.19	—0.08
Akola	94.3	75.5	78	0.08	28.33	—2.77
Amraoti	87.0	72.8	77	0.86	19.86	—6.67
Nagpur	91.8	73.4	80	..	44.15	+3.38
Chanda	87.5	73.0	82	..	33 97	—10.12
Raipur	90.1	77.7	89	0.48	53 93	+11.94
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.1	73.7	83	0 01	61.16	—4.22
Ratnagiri	85.9	75.9	83	0.12	2.92	—8.64
Marmugoa	85 6	..	82	..	2.25	—0.66
Harwai	86.2	75.6	93	..	25.46	—11 11
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90 4	70.5	83	1.57	15.58	—1.23
Ahmednagar	88.5	66.8	80	1.91	14.25	—1.59
Poona	86.5	67 4	92	0.56	14.24	—4.37
Sholapur	91.8	71.7	76	0.69	16.30	—3.37
Bijapur	87.5	72.1	87	..	8.40	—3.58
Belgaum	81.1	65 9	95	0.16	20.63	—7.25
Aurangabad	89.7	69.1	81	1.29	14.95	—7.07
Nizamabad (Deccan)	86.4	72.2	82	1.00	23.87	—10.33
Hyderabad	91.8	73.8	72	..	16.68	—3.92
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	84.4	75.2	82	..	83.50	—21.73
Calicut	84.8	76.4	91	..	69.50	—16.76
Cochin	87.5	75.1	80	1.43	68.98	—1.48
Colombo	86.3	75.6	94	..	19.39	—0.10
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.2	77.3	84	..	16.39	—5.18
Bellary	91.1	73.4	71	0.17	5.87	—3.04
Cuddapah	95 0	77.4	73	..	13.25	+1.64
Madras	89.2	74.9	99	1.58	45.17	+1.41
Bangalore	80.6	66.6	91	0 66	16.25	+0.86
Coimbatore	88.5	70.7	89	0.26	3.63	—3.42
Trichinopoly	94.3	77.2	78	..	10.38	+1.17
Negapatam	86.6	78.1	84	0.35	10.60	+1.33

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbours may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 19th September, 1919, was 0·43 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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—— IN ——

"THE FROZEN WARNING"

One of the surprises in store for the screen public is the splendid manner in which the famous skater, CHARLOTTE, has succeeded in her first attempt in her moving picture drama. **The photography of the picture is clear and the locations and settings are unusually artistic and pleasing.** But after all is said and done, the drawing card of the production is contained in the scene in the new Chicago Arena, where CHARLOTTE, untouched by camera-shyness, performs the wonderful skating feats for which she is famed over two Continents. **To those who have or have not witnessed the skating of CHARLOTTE these scenes alone are worth the price of admission.**

The picture is clean and wholesome in quality, spectacular, and otherwise interesting, and should be one of the best attractions of the season.

"CHARLIE CHAPLIN AT THE RINK"

In new and astounding Chaplinisms never before seen.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

Liverpool, Sept. 17th.

		Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Livepool		5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		
" " Sales of East Indian		150
" " Imports		
Mid. Americans Spot		19.23
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Sakels		30.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	29.96
	Jan.	30.29
	Mar.	30.42
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	33.29
	Jan.	30.12

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 17th.

Months:	To-day's price.
Sept.	19.05
Oct.	19.05
Nov.	19.03
Dec.	19.03
Jan.	19.00
Feb.	18.95
Mar.	18.91
April	18.87
May	18.82
June	18.76
July	18.70

Closing Tone of Futures:—Steady.
" Do Spot:—Firm.
Good business done.

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Sept. 17th.

Month.	To-day's price.
September	29.90

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. Sept. 17th.

M G. Bengal Good	13.95
" " Fully Good	14.45
" " Fine	14.70
" No. 1 Oomra Good	16.05
" " Fully Good	16.55
" " Fine	16.80
" Broach Good	17.30
" " Fully Good	17.55
" " Fine	17.80

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Sept. 16th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India, to-day for Rs. 100,00,000

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.			Rs.
66,66,000 were allotted to Calcutta			
26,66,000 " " to Bombay			100,00,000
6,68,000 " " to Madras			

Tenders on Calcutta at 1/11 15/16.
" Bombay at 1/11 15/16.
Min Rate Received Calcutta / Bombay 53% above that rate in full.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs 100,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs 100,00,000

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Sept. 16th.

Rates 3%	60 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	61 3/4
3 months hence	60 1/2

Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm buyers sport supplies
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 6th April 1917.

Discount Bank 3 m/st.	3 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/8
" " " 6 "	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4

Consols 2½%	50½
Rupee Paper 3½%	60½
Indian Stock 5½% Sterling Loan	62½
Government Securities 3 %	53½
Ex. On London at Paris France	28.20

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 16th.

3½% 1925—1928	£85½
4½% 1925—1945	£86½
5 % New	£94 7/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 16th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs.	59
Barletta Russo—63 lbs.	59
Australian Quoted	61

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferosepore usual Bold Sept-Oct. London Nominal	£46
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Sept.-Oct. Nominal	£42
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Quoted	£42
Linseed Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Value Absence of Sellers	£41
Tone of Linseed:—Neglected.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Sept-Oct. Sellers	£36
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec Jan Buyers	£20
Toria Rapeseed July-Aug. London Value	£45

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£109
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£101½
Copper Brazlers	£147
Yellow Metals	14½
Hard Spelter	44½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Nov. Sellers	51
Do do Bombay Sept.-Nov. Sellers	51/5
Do do Karachi Sept-Nov. Sellers	51/6½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Value	2/6½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept:	2/4½

QUOTATIONS 6 P M.

		Rs
Fully Good Broach	April-May	476
Fully Good Bengal	September	300
Fine Oomras	September	369
Good Southerns	Sept.-Oct.	374
Fully Good Bengals	Dec-Jan.	370
Fine Oomra	"	437

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 19TH SEPT. 1919.

		Rs
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May	478
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	Sept.	300,370
Fine M.G Oomras	Sept.	367,436
Good M.G. Southerns	Sept.	372

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	..	312	310	295	Ready
M.G Sind Punjab	..	322	310	295	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3	400	385	367	..	"
Central Provinces	420	405	387	..	"
M.G. Broach	..	..	427	..	"
M.G. Southerns	..	..	395	385	370
Re-ginned Dharwar	..	..	..	..	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Sept. 19th. 6-0 p.m.

Ready	Bazaar Terms Rs as p.	Rail Delivery Rs as p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-35	62 0 0	....
" " Cawapore 70-38	62 0 0	....
" " Karachi Bangla	64 0 0	....
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 8 0	....
" " Cawapore	13 0 0	....
" " Yellow Cawapore	13 8 0	....
Linseed Brown Bcf	15 8 0	16 8 0
" Thia	15 0 0	15 8 0
Toolseed White 85-15	75 0 0	....
" Gajar 75-25	81 0 0	....
" Gajar 50-50	78 0 0	....
" Black	66 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	17 0 0	17 8 0
Groundnuts	95 0 0	....
Mowrasseed	9 0 0	....
Barley	40 0 0	....
Castorseed	61 0 0	....

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 19th.

	Rates Rs as p.
Davids No. 16	1 0 12
Chapurli No. 10½	1 0 0
Currimbhoy No 12½	1 0 8
Light Houses No. 6½	0 12 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 19th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	2
Bank Demand	2 0 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 2m/s	2 0 1/2
Fcs. Demand	245
American Dollars	246
Hongkong	204½
Shanghai	204½
Japan	118
Singapore	118

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

BULLION.

Bar gold, Rs. 25/12.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/11 31/32.
D. D. on London, 2/0 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 2/0 3/32.
D. D. on France, 360.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 384.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 118.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 111/8.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 205/8.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 304/8.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 118.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 241/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 95.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22, 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 82.
3½ per cent. Paper, 68.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 78.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 86.
4 per cent. Muuicipal long dated, 77.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 77.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 92.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91/8.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

There is hardly anything to report again this week, the market being closed practically the whole week, excepting a few hours on Monday and to-day. The whole turnover has therefore been on a very small scale, with hardly any incident worth alluding to.

Among Cotton mill shares, a shade easier feeling prevailed at the commencement, but the market has steadied since and the announcement of the raising of sterling exchange to 2 shillings has had no effect on the market, probabilities pointing to a maintenance of the present level of prices generally.

The communiqué regarding 2 shillings exchange has exercised to somewhat unsavoury influence on the cloth market and both local and imported piece-goods have experienced some set-back with a diminished off-take and buyers holding off. In remarkable contrast to this easier cloth position there has been quite a brisk demand for yarns, as a sequence to large and remunerative sales from China and as early deliveries could not be secured, transactions to the tune of 20,000 bales have been booked for deliveries running into January/February next. Practically all the spinning mills are now fully engaged right until January next. The spinning mills have been reaping a golden harvest and the prosperity they presently enjoy is indeed unprecedented in the annals of the industry. In view of this position and having regard to the renewed boom in yarns now on, we feel justified in emphasising our recommendation for investment in scrips of spinning mills like Currimbhoys, Davids, Edward Sassoons, Mayer Sassoons, all which are likely to show magnificent results this year and the market values of these shares are still under the parity of their present merits. Unless something unforeseen occurs, we should not be surprised to witness a substantial rise in the value of these scrips before the close if this year.

The miscellaneous section of shares calls for no comment, business being on the quiet side.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2765, Swan 762/8, Simplex 692/8, Shapoorji 228/12, Madhowji 2982/8, Kohinoor 1726, Kastoorchand 1330, Bombay Dyeing 1765, Century 542/8, Colaba 2355, Crescent 272/8, Currimbhoy 495, David 802/8, Fazulbhoy 950, Finlay 730, Shivrajpur 43, Katni ord 327/8, Katni def 1660, Tata ord 235, Tata def 1202/8, Tata new ord 165, Tata new def 510, Central Mining 37, Bombay-Burma 1040, Bt. Burma Petro. 25/4, Bombay Tramway 815, Bombay Steam 435, Tata Hydro 1360, Bt. India General Insurance 12 pr, New India Insurance 49/8, Scindia Steam 34 pr, Jupiter Insurance 18/8 pr, Vulcan Insurance 2/8.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2760, Swan 760, Simplex 700, Madhowji 2960, Fazulbhoy 945, Currimbhoy 495, Crescent 275, Kohinoor 1720, Colaba 2370, David 800, Finlay 730, Kastoorchand 1325, Century 545 ex, Bombay Dyeing 1770, Shapurji 230, Shivrajpur 41, Central Mining 37, Alcock 865, Katni ord 320, Katni def 1700, Bombay-Burma 1015, Bt. Burma Petro. 25, Bombay Tramway 817/8, Bombay Steam 490, Tata ord 232/8, Tata def 1200, Tata new ord 105, Tata new def 530, Tata Oil 351/8, New India Insurance 52, Jupiter Insurance 18, Scindia Steam 34/4.

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div. ₹ p.a.	Quotation sell to buyers.
	Rs.			Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Aug.	16%	330
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld.	100	Jan.-Aug	17½	295
Bank of Baroda Rs. 80	100	Jan.-July	11%	94
Bank of Bombay	500		15%	2,350
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	17½	1,230
Bank of India Rs.50	500	do.	12½	175
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12½	1,400
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	—	8%	58
Central Co-op Bk Rs. 50	50	—	7%	52
National Financing	25	Feb.-Oct.	8%	23
The Tata Indl. Bk. Rs 75	75	—	—	53
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank	20	April-Oct.	15%	£7 5/
Eastern Bank. Ld. £4	10	—	7½	100
Mercantile Bank " 125 A	25	Mar.-Sept.	14%	37.10
" 125 B	25	Sept.-Mar.	14%	37.10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	125	—	33%	112
National Bank of India £125	625	—	88%	880

BOOTS — SHOES

ENGLISH — AMERICAN

When you are in the market please pay us a visit even if you don't want Boots or Shoes. Only see, don't buy, the latest designs and styles, all fresh from England and America. Out on view in our Showrooms.

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C. B. 514.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid	Last Div. ₹ p.a.	Quotation sell to buyers.
	Rs.		Rs	Rs
Andhra Valley O 600	1,000	—	4%	1,020
Andhra Valley P 600	1,000	—	4%	725
Ahmedabad Elec.	100	—	4%	275
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	100	867½
All India U. Co. Ld. Rs 20	100	August	—	4
Bamanqua	5	—	4%	8
Back Bay Bath	50	—	6	25 nom.
Badham Pile	70	—	10	106
Baroda Tram Co.	100	Feb.-Aug.	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile	100	—	Nil	80
By Burma T. Corports.	125	—	25	1,040
By. Burma T. Corports New Issue 25	125	—	—	377½
British Burma Petroleum	6	Mar.-Oct	As 4	25½
By Electric Supply P. and T. Co. Ltd. O.	510	—	4	164
" P.	510	—	10½	315
B'by Ice Mfg.	50	—	2	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Jan.-Aug.	150	2,500
Bombay Steam O Navigation Co. P	250	Mar.-Sept. Oct.	12½ 6¼	435 220
Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement	15	—	2	55½
Central M. Co., Ltd.	10	—	2	37
Empire of I. Life Rs. 50	500	April	62½	400
The Eastern O	15	"	15%	27
Chemical Co. Dbh	1½	—	Nil	50
Indian Cement Co.	250	—	20	714½
" O	100	—	8	327
Katni Cement D	40	—	6¼	1,600
" P	100	—	7½	100
Indian Cotton Oil Co. O100	100	Dec.-July	7%	75 nom.
P208	250	Dec.-July	7%	215
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	18	230
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd	50	Oct.	40	110 xd
Kemp & Co.	200	July	20	180
Kurramsee Landing	200	—	Nil	140
Rs. 75	100	July	3	80
Marcks & Co.	100	—	10	500
McKenzies Ltd.	100	—	8	90
Marsland Price Co.	100	—	6%	80
Mazagaon Price Co.	100	—	7	80
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	25	235
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	200	May	30%	530
Phillips & Co.	40	July	7½	43
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept.	5	875
Shivrajpur Syndetic.	10	—	—	2
Sirdar Carbae Gas Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	25%	150
Sidley Ice Mfg. Co.	100	—	4	100
Swadeshi Stores	100	Sept.	20%	150
" O	75	Sept.	6	22½
Tata Iron&Steel Co. D	20	—	80	1,702½
" P	100	Mar.-Sept.	8%	135
Tata Iron Or (N) 80	75	—	—	140
Dfr (,,)100	400	—	—	760
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1,000	Jan.	8%	1,360
" P	1,000	Jan.	7	1,015
Tata Iron Pref (second)	10	—	100	1 prm.
Tata Hydro Deb. 1st Fs	1,000	April-Oct	6%	6% prm.
Thacker & Co.	50	June	80	225
Telephone Co.	25	—	—	260
Tata Oil Mills 6%	100	—	—	375
Tata Power Co.	100	—	10	140
Vulcan Ins. Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	6%	52

PRESS COMPANIES

	Rs.		Last Div. p.a.	Rs
Akbar	50	May	37	600
Albert Kurrachee	1,000	Nov.	45	600
Bellary Dress	275	Aug.	10	100
Broach City	250	Oct.	20	250
Port	475	Nov.	50	650
Godavery Valley	100	—	6	45
Harveyand Sabhpty	500	July	70	600
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	12	130
Jivanji Press	100	Aug.	15	130
Jumna Ging. & P.Co. Ltd.	1,000	—	17½	800
Karachi Press Co.	500	—	45	700
Mahmudpura Cts.	100	—	20	200
Mahuva	200	Oct.	Nil	100
Manmat Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	150
New Kaat Indian	1,000	Sept.	200	1,300
New Mofussil Co.	400	Nov.	70	900
New Bazar	500	Oct.	50	600
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	740
Sind	500	Nov.	Nil.	1,500
Sunat City	200	Oct.	15	140
Vulkart U. P. Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	60	52

(Continued on page 8.)

THE NEW RATE OF EXCHANGE

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

A press communique says:—

It is announced for the information of the Officers of Government that the rate of 2 shillings per rupee will be applied for conversion of leave allowance and pensions earned from 16th September 1919 and drawn at or through the Home Treasury or in a colony in which Indian Government Rupee is not a legal tender.

Furlough allowances fixed in sterling but drawn in India will also be converted at 2 shillings per rupee with effect from the same date.

Miss Khatija Hosana, whose engagement with the Hon. Mr. Yakub Hasan was announced a few days ago, is a student of fine arts and takes keen interest in the womanhood of Islam. She received her early education at Constantinople along with her sister, Miss Mahrunnisa and both proceeded to England where they have been resident for ten years. The marriage takes place at the end of October.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 7.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry.	100	Mar.-Aug.	7½%	110
Ahmedabad Prantij Ry.	500	do.	6%	540
Amreli Patty	100	Mar.-Aug.	6½%	110
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June.-Jan.	5%	100
Chamarkh-Sihore	100	Mar.-Sept.	6%	75
Hind Baramati	100	Jan.-July	4½%	80
Pirpwah-Islampur Rs. 50	100	Mar.-Sept.	6%	50
Ghaisal Ry.	100	June.-Jan.	5%	95
Khairaryar Doab	100	Jan.-July	4½%	87
Kathana Railway	100	—	6%	90
Madras Bhon Ry. Rs. 50	100	April-Oct.	5%	77
Mirzasingh Bhatnab Bazaar Ry.	100	—	6%	94
Pathora Jamner	100	Jan.-July	6%	81
Ram Sirajganj Ry.	100	May-Nov.	6½%	84
Sikhar Narowal	100	April-Oct	6%	88
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	6%	155
Upper Sind Light Ry.	100	—	5%	94
Wardi Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug.	5½%	532½
The Khelee Bhagirathee Ry.	100	—	6%	110

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year div.	
			Rs.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	60	1,480
Alliance Cotton	100	—	7	160
Akola	100	—	5	125
Bombay Cotton Manufg.	500	—	30	680
Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	80	1,765
Bombay United	250	—	25	1,150
Bradbury Mills	250	—	50	450
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	45	542/8
Central India O.	100	May-Nov.	150	2,750
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%	600
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	50	500
Colaba Land & Mill	700	—	60	2,355
Currie	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	75	860
Dawnport	100	do.	15	527½
Dharamsibhoy	250	do.	15	485
David	250	do.	Nil	802½
Dawn	250	do.	60	420
Edward Sassoon	250	May-Nov.	15	325
Emperor Edward	200	do.	85	715
Elphinstone	500	Mar.-Sept.	70	950
Framji Petit	200	May	150	1,400
Finlay Mills	1,000	April-Oct.	50	720
Gold Mohor	250	—	15½	1,500
Globe	100	—	Nil	130
Hindustan	100	—	160	1,100
Hyderabad	1,000	April-Oct.	200	1,500
Ind. Dyeing and Mfg. Co.	100	do.	15½	238/8
Indian Manufg.	1,000	—	100	800
Indo-China Mfg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	—	210
Indore Malwa	100	April-Oct.	10	320
Jamsetjee Manufg.	150	Mar.-Sept.	Nil	145
Jeevraj Deep	1,000	April-Oct.	40	400
Kasturchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	Nil	1,330
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	100	1,325
Khatao	1,000	June-Dec.	700	5,100
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	250	2,150
Kohinoor National	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,900
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	Apr.-Sept.	125	2,982½
Mathuradas Mills	500	—	100	1,100
Madras United	1,000	June.-Dec.	50	1,000
Manekji Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	200	2,900
Mayer Sassoon	1,000	—	Nil.	200
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	—	400	4,000
Nawab of Cambay	500	April-Oct.	20	400
New Great Eastern	200	—	30	440
New City of Bombay	250	April-Oct.	150	1,270
Pohoomy	250	—	15	335 xd.
Pearl	250	—	25	635
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	80	612½
Planet Mill	100	—	5	185
Prabhat	10	—	Nil	92½ pm
Pratibandhy	125	Jan.-July	—	220
Ramoon Cotton	1,000	April-Oct.	50	880
Ramoon Silk	500	April	20	450
Sir Shaperji Broacha Mills	100	—	Nil	230
Shahapore	1,000	do.	250	9 000
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	Nil.	622½
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	80	2,050
Swan	250	Oct.	50	730
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct	150	2,745
Tata O	500	—	Nil	1,425
Tata P	500	—	5½	625
Tokas Mill	500	—	6	600
Vehari Cotton O	500	—	7½	1,100
Vehari Cotton P	500	—	7	500
Wasan India	1,000	—	150	715
Western Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug.	10%	600

PIECE-GOODS.

A weaker tendency has prevailed in the Cloth Market during the past week. There were some inquiries in the bazaar from various buyers in the beginning of the week, which would have resulted in business, but the news of the further rise in the rate of exchange was enough to scare them away. The result was that the sellers have had to reduce the rates to induce the buyers to purchase, but with no avail. With sterling exchange at 2 shillings, a pound is worth Rs. 10 only. The rise will benefit some and put others at a disadvantage. Those that will benefit are:—(1) dealers who have imported goods which have arrived during the week or are still to arrive; (2) importing firms who have purchased goods on their own account and which are to arrive; (3) shippers who hold stocks in Manchester, as they will receive better offers at sterling rates; and (4) manufacturers who work fresh orders, as higher prices may be offered to them for ready goods or those coming round for early delivery. On the other hand, there will be a disadvantage to the following:—(a) dealers who have stocks in hand bought at high prices; (b) importing firms who have been holding goods on their own account for some time past; (c) merchants who have settled the rate of exchange with the importing firms in anticipation of the arrival of goods; (d) importing firms whose amount of commission will be less in rupees; (e) salesmen who will receive less commission, as it is payable on the amount in rupees paid by the dealers to the firm; and (f) lastly, the exporters who will suffer heavily in their trade.

The rise in exchange has had a depressing effect in the market for Manchester goods as well as Japanese and local Mill cloths. The Japanese trade has no doubt been put to a disadvantage and the local Mill cloths have also been easier in competition. The up-country buyers are watching the market and waiting for their opportunity. Many shrewd merchants are of the opinion that current values will undergo a substantial reduction, if brisk buying is not experienced soon, and that too, in spite of the fact that stocks of Manchester goods are light.

GREYS.

Grey Shirtings have been easier by eight annas per piece, and the demand is far from satisfactory. Clearances have been slow. In Jaconets there has been a substantial reduction in rates. Low quality Mulls have been scarce. Drills have declined to a fair extent.

Local Mill Grey cloths have been sold at Rs. 1-5 per lb. in the bazaar.

WHITES.

In White goods also prices have gone down, and the tendency is distinctly easier. In two or three well-known styles, such as the Red End 58 inches by 20 yards Mulls and the 39 inches by 20 yards Gold End Mulls, a decline of four to five annas per piece has been registered. White Shirtings have shown a reduction of eight annas per piece. Narrow width Nainsooks of low quality, although scarce, have gone down in value by two annas per piece.

THE CLOTH MARKETS.

The Cloth Markets will be closed on Wednesday next on account of the "Amvas" holiday.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds	Rs. as. p.
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×37½/8		
" 100000	45× "		
" No. 33000	45× "		16 0 0
" " 2500	37× "		14 0 0
Graham's No. 2730	39× "		15 0 0
" "Yellow Horse"	43×36		
" No. 2310	44×38½		
Dewhurst's "BBB"	38× "		25 0 0
" "BE"	35× "		21 0 0
" "Rupee No. 5	39× "		20 8 0
Bates' No. 12838	41×37½/8		
Bombay Co.'s No. 2580	44×38½		
" No. 1500	39×37½/8		15 0 0
" No. 5600	38×37½/8		14 0 0
Ritchie's No. 510	39×37½/8		15 0 0
" " 4462	41× "		17 8 0
" " 1566	33×37/37½		
Forbes' 551	38×37½/8		
Lyon's "Shunker"	39× "		
Fleming's No. 1905	43×38		

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell "Dragon"	29×40	27	0 0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26×40	16	8 0
Mitsui's "Elephant"	29×40	25	8 0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45×22	8	0 0
" " 18	40×22	8	0 0
" " 138	40×22	7	4 0
" " 636	44×22	8	4 0

GREY MULLS—

Ralli's No. 1030	30×18		

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepmann's No. 1500	32×42	26	0 0
H.B.T.C. 40000	36×40	37	12
H.B.T.C. 30.000	" "		
Lyon's C. 4000	" "		
Ralli's No. 9889	33×40		
Forbes' K.B. 100	35×40		
" 151	33×40	24	0 0
Horrockses' "O"	36×40	34	0 0
" "AI"	" "	35	0 0
" "MO"	" "	36	0 0
" "MH"	" "	38	0 0
" "MA"	" "	40	0 0
" "M2"	" "	41	0 0
" "EF"	" "	43	0 0
" "EI"	" "	46	0 0
" "EO"	" "	68	0 0
" "AO"	" "		

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41×19	9	0 0
" " 60	46×19	10	0 0
" " 600	51×19	12	0 0
" " 6060	56×19	14	0 0
" Nos. 101/202/303 40"	45 50×19		
" No. 404	55×19		
" No 88	58×30	9	8 0
" No. 1270	27×18		
" "Sun Ticket"	"		
" No. 55	"		
" Nos. 50/55/60 40, 45"	50×18		
" No. 818	39×20	10	6 0
" No. 250 (5 lines)	54×20		
" No. 350 (5lines)	"	15	6 0
" No. 335 (6lines)	60×20	17	12 0
" No. 425 (6 lines)	"	18	12 0
" No. 1440	38×20	8	10 0
Ritchie's No 1260	27×18		
" Nos. 9666/9766/9866	"		
" No. 95	58×20	9	8 0
" No. 66999	40×18	7	8 0
" No. 86929	"	7	8 0
" No. 775	40×18	8	8 0
" No. 875	45×18	10	8 0
" No. 975	50×18	10	8 0
" No. 615	"	9	8 0
Graham's "Baloon"	58×20	9	8 0
" Nos. 9/99/999 40"	45" 50×18		
" No. 9999	55×18		
" No. 142	34×18	10	8 0
" No. 420	38×18	9	4 0
Macdonald's No 64	58×20		
Greaves' No. 5060	27×18	4	0 0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27×18	5	0 0
" No. 7/27	"		
" Nos. 88/98	"		
" Nos. 61/81	"	5	0 0
" No. 9999	"		
" No. 1900	"	4	12 0
" No. 39620 T.B.	38×22	7	12 0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28×18	5	4 0
" 199/139	"		
" 95950/97970	"		
" Saraswati	38×18	12	0 0
" Tippoo" W/WWW	34×18	8	8 0
" No. 50000	"	8	12 0
" Nos. 33340/33350/33360	"	9	0 0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5656/6767	26×18		
Greaves' Nos. 30000/50000	"		
" No. 8000 T.B	38×22		
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520	28×18	4	14 0
S. W. & Co.'s Nos. 5800/5820 "Motor Car"	20×18	4	14 0

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent on White Goods.

CURRENT BANK RATES.

England	5	per cent	April. 5 1917
France	5	per cent	Aug. 29 1914
Germany	5	per cent	Dec. 22 1914
Russia	6	per cent	July 28 1914
Italy	5	per cent	Nov. 11 1917
Netherlands	4½	per cent	July 1 1915
Belgium	5	per cent	Aug. 20 1914
Austria-Hungary	5	per cent	April 10 1915
Sweden	6½	per cent	Jan. 21 1918
Spain	4½	per cent	Oct. 28 1914
India { Bombay	6	per cent	June 12 1919
India { Bengal	5	per cent	Jun. 6 1919
India { Madras	6	per cent	June 9 1919

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Since our last report our market ruled very firm during the latter part of last week with strong demand and firm advices from all quarters and prices both for ready and forward had been increased by one rupee per cwt. all round. Since Wednesday the exchange had been raised to 2s. per rupee and the read price was reduced by two rupees per cwt, and afterwards recovered one rupee with good demand for ready sugar and strong advices from Java. The sterling rate has advanced and a large quantity changed hands amongst dealers in White Javas September-October shipment at 50s. 6d. to 52s. 9d. per cwt. Free Bombay Harbour. Karachi and Calcutta markets are steady with small business doing. Java market is firm and a fair business has been done for India at 30½ to 32 gilders.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O., Rs. 31 equal to 54s. 6d. F. B. Harbour, Stocks 75,000 bags.

Brown, Rs. 27 equal to 47s. F. B. Harbour, Stocks 8,000 bags.

Soft, Rs. 32 equal to 56s. F. B. Harbour, Stocks 2,000 bags.

Mauritius, no stocks.

COLOURS-MARKET.

(From a Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 18.

We have to report the colours-market for this week active with good business mainly in Congo-Red and to some extent in Sulpher Black. Stock-holders having got the unexpected—opportunity of making abnormal profits and thus we find no more rise this week. In the course of last two weeks the rates for Congo-Red have been almost double and they keep up the height as it has the greatest consumption in Bombay. There was business in Sulpher Black, but market for it has not gone high as merchants were holding very large stocks and they before a fortnight were eager to dispose of their stock even at a loss.

We doubt whether the United Kingdom alone would adequately meet with the demands of India for colours. Since the war time, we have seen that England together with America, Japan and Switzerland were able to meet with the Indian demands; and in case she fails to cope with the Indian requirements, she will naturally import from other countries and tranship the same to India, and thus the rampant profiteering which is condemned all over India and England will be encouraged in the interests of English merchants at the sacrifice of India.

The quotations are as under:—

Congo and Red, Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-8 per lb.
Direct Blue, Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per lb.
Direct Green, Rs. 6-5 to Rs. 8 per lb.
Direct Violet, Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per lb.
Methyl Violet, Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per lb.
Sulpher Black, Re. 1 to Rs. 2-4 per lb.
Victoria Blue, Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 per lb.
Melachite Green, Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per lb.

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule Leagues a public meeting will be held to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in Shantaram's Chawl, Girgaon, to protest against the Indemnity iBll and the appointment of the Punjab Enquiry Committee.

Mr. Joseph Baptista, will preside and Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, K. M. Munshi, N. B Vibhakar and others will speak.

"MR. GANDHI'S GOLDEN JUBILEE PURSE FUND."

The General Secretary "Bhagini Samaj" Servants of India Society, requests all the workers in the cause of the above-mentioned "Purse," both in Bombay and mofussil to send him on or before the 21st instant, the amount of money they have collected for the "Purse." Intending subscribers to the "Purse" are, also, requested to send in their sum in due time.

THE BOMBAY STUDENTS BROTHERHOOD.

There will be a Conversational Meeting at the Headquarters to-day between 6 and 8 p.m. (S. T.) which will be open to members only.

The Senior Class will be conducted by Prof. V. K. Dhurandhar, to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S. T.) at the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon, when he will expound Herbert Spencer's "First Principles, the Unknowable."

The Junior Class will be conducted by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala on the same day and at the same time at the Headquarters when he will expound "Poetical Selections."

The classes are open to all.

IMPERIAL.

A big Western serial, full of cowboys, Mexicans, bandits and restlers commences to-day at the Imperial. It is a strong melodrama of the Wild West type, entitled the "Terror of the Range," in which the leading parts are played by Betty Compson and George Larkin. The film consists of seven episodes, of which two, entitled "Prowlers of the Night" and the "Hidden Chart," will be shown during the ensuing week.

The programme also includes a comic film full of mirth in two parts, entitled "His Vampy Ways," a Pathe coloured scenic film which was taken in the Valley of Loiret, and the latest issue of the Gazette.

The Society of Chemical Industry

BASLE, SWITZERLAND

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PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.

CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, FORT,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public Meeting to protest against Indemnity Bill and Punjab Enquiry Committee at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in Shantaram's Chawl.

SUNDAY, Sept. 21.

Public Meeting at Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to celebrate Mr. Gandhi's 51st Birthday.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Home Rule League at 735, Girgaon Road, at 9-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

POCHKHANAWALLA—On the 13th September, 1919, at Dr. Kerrawalla's Hospital (Khetwady) Mrs. Sorabjee N. Pochkhanawalla of a son.

ISRAELITE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the above Institution, Mr. D. J. Samson, will conduct a Jewish Religion Class in the Umarkhadi Branch tomorrow at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

MAROL ENGLISH SCHOOL.

The Honorary Secretary of the Marol English School acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a sum of Rs. 200 as a donation from H. E. Sir George Lloyd, Governor of Bombay, towards the Building Fund of the School.

INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

The lecture on "Glass Industry in India" which was to be given under the auspices of the Guild by Mr. Padamsinh Narsibhai, to-morrow, is postponed. The date will be announced later.

DADAR S. S. LEAGUE.

A public lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the above Union, in the Dadar English School Hall to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Prof. W. B. Fatwardhan on "Our duty to our Fatherland in the field of literature."

SOCIETY OF OUR LADY OF PIETY.

The above society will celebrate the feast of its Patroness to-morrow, at 9 a.m. in the Church of Our Lady of Glory, Byculla, when there will be a High Mass, Sermon, Procession and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

12TH JAIN SWETAMBER CONFERENCE.

The 12th meeting of the Standing Committee of Shri J. S. Conference was held on the 17th instant under the Presidentship of Mr. Motilal Muljibhai when it was unanimously decided that the 12th session should be held at Sadri to encourage educational development in Marwar.

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The Sabbath Class meets this afternoon at 3-30 p.m., and the Jewish History Class will commence at 8 p.m.

At to-morrow's meeting, Mr. Isaac A. Ezekiel will speak on "Indian Educational Reconstruction" at 4 p.m.

All the above functions are at the Institution's premises, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Byculla.

GHATE MEMORIAL FUND.

A committee of past and present Elphinstonians has been appointed to collect subscriptions in order to perpetuate in a fitting manner the memory of the late Dr. V. S. Ghate. Friends, admirers and sympathisers are invited to send subscription to Mr. J. S. Reuben, Hon. Secretary, the Ghate Memorial Committee, Elphinstone College. The list of subscribers will be published in the Elphinstonian.

INDIAN LIBERAL CLUB.

Under the auspices of the above Club a formal discussion will be held on "The conditions essential to the Progressive Realization of Responsible Government in India" to-day at 6-15 p.m., (S. T.), at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum. It will be initiated by Mr. G. K. Devadhar and the Hon. Dr. Sir Sarbadhikari of Calcutta, who is here, will speak on the occasion, with Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, in the Chair. The meeting is open to the public.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 19.

S. S. Olympia for Liverpool:—150 bales wool, Koondanmull Lallchand; 88 cwts. chutney, Merwanji Ponjaji & Sons; 110 bales cotters, Jeena & Co.; 16 bales wool, J. A. Begbie & Co.; 60 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.

S. S. Olympia for Marseilles:—60 cases butter, Thos. Cook & Son; 43 bales silk waste, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Merkara for London:—1,150 linseed, 40 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 34 bales cow hides, M. Sheriff & Co.; 12 cwts. finnel seed, 7 cwts. coriander seed, 9 cwts. katchoora, 45 cwts. dry chilbes, N. H. Moosa.

S. S. Merkara for London:—15 cwts. maca, 20 cwts. nutmego, 55 cwts. nuxvomica, G. H. Esmalji; 45 cwts. cloves, D. G. Essa Thawar; 76 bags tanning bark, Thos. Cook & Son; 2 bundles woolen carpets 2 cwts. chutney, 1 cwt. curry powder, Cox's Shipping Agency; 3 cases opium, Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.; 100 bales cow hides, Haji Noormahomed Haji Essa; 100 bales cow hides, Abdool Hamid Haji Noor Mahomed; 100 bales cow hides, Aboobacker Haji Oosman; 100 bales cow hides, H. B. Rampi & Co.

S. S. Grelenden for London:—125 cwts. turmeric dry, 100 cwts. ginger, 125 cwts. pepper, N. I. Bekhor; 4 cases chutney, Lipton & Co.; 13 cwts. cattle fish, Oodhavji Govindjee & Co.; 1,000 cwts. myrabolam, Trikamdas Assoo; 2 bales cotton waste, 8 bales cotton fly, J. F. Kandren & Co.; 100 bales hemp, Khimji Visram & Co.

S. S. Glen Sloy for Rotterdam:—1,397 cwts. cotton seed, D. B. Khan & Co.

S. S. Glen Sloy for Antwerp:—2,002 cwts. myrabolam, Purshotam Mothuradas & Co.

S. S. Hajeltefford for Antwerp:—300 bales cotton fly, C. Peeraji & Co.; 260 bales cotton fly, C. Chandoolal & Co.

S. S. Severnmede for Hull:—600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Elswick Hall for Hull:—385 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Skinyo Maru for Yokkohama:—600 bales cotton, Nitsui Bussan Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, Yokohama Sieto Kwaisha.

S. S. Indo Maru for Yokohama:—50 bales cotton, Nitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Slungo Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kajsha.

S. S. Totomi Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, Joosub Peermohamed & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Mamraj Rambhaagat; 300 bales cotton, Hukmichand Rambhagat & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Samalbhaj Nathoobhai & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Jethabhai Dewji & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Kasoda Maru for Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, N. M. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Nitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Indo Maru for Kobe:—42 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Kasada Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Nitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Totomi Maru for Osaka:—319 bales cotton, K. Yoshikawa.

S. S. Shinyo Maru for Osaka,—600 bales cotton, Nitsui Bussan Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha.

S. S. Kasada Maru for Moji:—100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 250 bales cotton, Nitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Shinyo Maru for Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton, Nitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Sodegan Ea Maru for Hongkong:—29 cwts. cloves, Esmail Mohamed & Sons; 200 cwts. gum bhesabole, Esmail Nowroji & Co.; 6 cases perfumery oil, F. Abdoolally; 350 cwts. jardaloo, Haji Mohamed Haji; 315 cwts. buffes pickers, N. C. Bhesania & Co.; 32 cwts. sharpfins, Abdoola Esmail; 52 cwts. jardaloo, Chengtai; 225 cwts jardaloo, Vally Mohamed Abdool Gani.

S. S. Indo Maru for Hongkong:—100 bales cotton yarn, Nitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Shinyo Maru for Hongkong:—400 bales cotton grey twish, David Sassoon & Co.

S. S. Totomi Maru for Hongkong:—300 bales cotton grey twist, Cursetji Bomanji & Co.

S. S. Shinyo Maru for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton grey twin, David Sassoon & Co.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EMPRESS.

The Empress Theatre in Lamington Road has had a very auspicious opening. On the opening day it was crowded at all three performances, and yesterday also there were large audiences. There is every evidence that this new theatre is going to be very popular. The programme which has been giving during the past two days at the Empress will be continued during the coming week. It consists of a new two-part Chaplin film and a six-part film entitled "The Frozen Warning", in which a well-known American skater appears, and the picture have already been sufficient to demonstrate to the audience the advantages of a fixed screen in obtaining clearness and steadiness.

In "The Frozen Warning", Charlotte is taking a course in general salary earning enterprises, among them being wireless telegraphy. Lieut. Vane, a naval inventor, is completing a subsea gun. This becomes known to Koral, a secret agent of a foreign government. Charlotte discovers a plot and seeks to warn Vane of the peril, but he laughs at her. "In a skating rink party she skates the word 'Spy' on the ice before Vane and then indicates Koral as the man under suspicion." On the day following Charlotte sets out to frustrate the plan of stealing the gun, but is too late. A final signal of co-operation will be sent by Koral from a secret wireless station to Fredericks aboard his yacht. She determines to disable Frederick's wireless plant. She reaches the yacht, only to be almost foiled by Frederick's drunken secretary. She ascends to the masthead, with the secretary after her. Suddenly she finds the wireless antennae before her. In the meantime Vane finds his gun stolen. He also finds a warning from Charlotte urging him to rush to the pier. He summons a naval officer and a detachment of sailors and sets off for the pier. Charlotte cuts the wireless and leaps from the masthead into the water. Fredericks sets off to sea, knowing because of the failure of Koral to communicate with him that something has gone wrong. At sea he finds his wireless cut. He turns back. Koral reaches the pier to find the yacht gone. He turns back to find the retreat cut off by Vane and his men. He draws to shoot Vane. Charlotte reaches shore in time to throw up his weapon. The secret service men close in and Fredericks, his crew and Koral are all captured.

EXCELSIOR.

When the Excelsior Theatre is not reserved for vaudeville and revue a very pleasant little film, entitled "Suffer Little Children!", is being shown during the current week at this theatre. It supplies with a touch of romance of the kind of which, perhaps, the girl in the flapper stage dreams, and provides with a story of love in adversity, such as is to be obtained in the "paper backed" novel which one picks up to while away an hour or so. A hot-headed youth, a hard-hearted father, a charming girl, and (later on in the story, after the hot-headed youth has married the charming girl and has been as a result thrown on his own resources, which he is evidently not accustomed to) a winsome little lassie who turns the heart of the old man and brings about reconciliation though not before the youth is weary and worn (to say nothing of being blind), his wife is dead, the father is broken, and the only ray of sunshine remaining is the little girl.

VAUDEVILLE AT THE EXCELSIOR

A fresh change of programme was presented last night, and for its farewell performances early next week there is to be a selection from all that is most popular in Bombay. On Thursday, the 25th, we are to have the pleasure of welcoming the beginning of a return season from the Pierrot Pie Party which had such a tremendously successful season at this theatre, a month or two ago. Since then this talented little party has been in Karachi and Calcutta, and though it has lost under circumstances which were very sad its leading light, Mr. Sydney James, it has been achieving record success at both these places, particularly at Calcutta, where a travelling variety company has not been so well received for many years. The Pierrot Pie Party is returning to Bombay with a nice batch of new pies, each pie being a distinct change of programme. There will be burlesque pies, potted pies, savoury pies, musical pies, and other choice and appetising dishes. "A real feast of music, comedy, harmony and singing." That is how the Calcutta press describes the Pierrot Pie Part's performances. Though we shall not this time have the pleasure of seeing and hearing Mr. Sydney James and Billy Miss Madeline Rossiter is still with the company, and this artist is sure to receive a tremendous reception at the Excelsior. "Zimmy", the jazz drummer, is also going strong.

EMPIRE.

The feature of the new programme at the Empire Theatre is another Fannie Ward film, and in the opinion of this well-known cinema artist it provides the best bit of acting that she has done in her life. The film is entitled "The Cry of the Weak", and without any preaching or propaganda it teaches a great basic and moral truth, and in a most entertaining manner which encourages the theory that half the crimes which many are committed to-day, are really vengeance against the harshness of society and that many criminals may be reclaimed if given the opportunity. "The Cry of the Weak" tells us the story of a girl who is brought up in slum surroundings and yet rises superior to her environment and marries the District Attorney (as may be expected this is an American film). Her weaker brother remains in the under-world, and she is not satisfied until by her devoted love she has raised him to her own standard of living. The very appearance of Fannie Ward in this film guarantees it to be of the very first class, and it is a film which, besides giving us a very true picture of a kind of life which can never be too often denicted in the novel or on the screen, sustains interest throughout. "Sarmay in Siberia" is a striking contrast. It is a one part Luke comedy of a particularly laughable kind, and there is in addition the "Topical Gazette" to round off the programme, which will really be found to be one of the best that has been presented at this theatre for a very long time.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACING SEASON.

SECOND MEETING: FIRST DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 19.

The following are the horses left in for the First Day's Second Big Meeting, to be run to-day:—

(First Race starts at 2-45 p.m.).

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES.—Dist. 1¼ miles.

Mordennis 9-10; First Flier 9-8; Roubaix 9-8; Charcoal 9-2; Oros 8-12; Dersingham 8-12; Little Nan 8-7; Thunder 8-7; Calder Vale 8-5; Penny Pie 8-3; William the Beau 8-0; Brendan 7-8.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Verge 9-12; Salandraa 9-5; Polyorama 8-6; Cresset 8-4; Camberley 8-4; Black Walnut 7-10; Waynflete 7-8; Resilience 7-7; Necessity 7-4.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Anthracite 9-8; Mazboot 9-2; Redspear 9-2; Symrex 9-0; Fire Finch 8-8; Miss Rolleston 8-7; Dunskey 8-4; Senpa-rison 8-3; Dorania 8-3; Cymar 8-3; Royal Charter 7-10; Birthday Clothes 7-4; Margreen 7-4; Fine Trout 7-2.

THE ELGIN PLATE.—Distance about 8 furlongs.

Crushed Glass 9-8; Donna Inez 9-5; Christmas Holiday 9-4; Billy Bawn 9-4; King's Head 9-2; Mary 9-2; Belle Syme 9-1; Checkmate 9-0; Tara Pine 8-13; South Star 8-10; Sospello 8-6; Prince Val 8-5; Firpo 8-5; Glass Rock 8-4; Renette 8-4; Oregon Pine 8-2; Millmount 7-13; Belle Voyageuse II 7-12; Abajala 7-11; Taffy's Darling 7-5; Lupinus 6-11.

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Sugar Cane 9-12; Maiden Palm 9-12; Maple 9-6; Discarded 9-6; Miss Twistum 8-5; Tipster 7-13; Sweet Apple 7-12; Indian Apple 7-7; Toddy 7-2.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

Collingwood 9-8; Kayid 9-4; Anaiza 8-9; Dartmoor 8-7; Durban 8-6; Ruby Mine 8; Dictate 7-7; Ferry Boat 7-4; Gazal 7-1; Cessation 7-0; Golshan 7-0; Redoubt 6-12; Nizam-ul-mulk 6-10; Fury 6-10; Royal Court 6-8; Amir Aswad 6-8; Gold King 6-7.

THE BEYRUT PLATE.—Distance 6 fur.

Quantity 9-0; Aladdin 8-13; Warminster 8-10; Natal 8-9, Najdi 8-8; Mentor 8-7; Resident 8-4; Powder Puff 8-2; Ata Allah 8-1; Paladin 8-0; Marmora 8-0; Silver Streak 8-0; Balloon 7-12 Argonaut 7-12; Excelsior 7-10 Gold King 7-10; Good Luck 7-8; Beadmaker 7-7; Investor 7-7; Winning Post 6-9.

Top weight accepting being under 9st., it is raised to that weight and others in proportion.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE GYM. VS. LUSITANIANS.

FARIA SCORES CENTURY.

The annual cricket fixture between the Xavierites and the Lusitanians was played off on Tuesday at the former's ground, the game resulting in a win for the visitors by four wickets and 18 runs. Notable performers of the day were Faria and Braganca of the Lusitanians scoring 102 and 36 runs respectively, and also good bowling by Deshwant for the home team. Out of 102 contributed by Faria there were six 6's and six 4's. He played exhilarating cricket hitting all round the wicket. It is to

ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART.

INTER-PROVINCIAL CONTROL ON FOODGRAINS TO BE CANCELLED.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(By our Special Representative.)

POONA, Sept. 19.

The second day's proceedings of the Legislative Council opened with a long speech by Dewan Bahadur Godbole, the engineering expert, who has been pressing the Bombay Government for the last five years to maintain in an efficient condition all second class irrigation works. He has found this time another enthusiastic supporter in Mr. Purshottamdas who has been evidently making a detailed study of Indian irrigation problems. Dewan Bahadur Godbole brought forward his resolution this time again, only to be informed by the Government spokesman that seven lakhs have been spent on repairing these works and that fifty per cent. of the money reserved for repairs will go to their efficient maintenance. Government had appointed a committee some time ago to inquire exhaustively into the whole question and the hon. member would find it perhaps convenient to await the findings of the Committee. Will the hon. member withdraw the resolution, asked his Excellency the President. Dewan Bahadur Godbole knew better. No, he said. I want to have it postponed to the next session. Perhaps the Committee's views will be announced in the interval. Messrs. Purshottamdas and Upasani had supported him in his contention that second class irrigation works were not efficiently maintained. It must be mentioned that there is a great waste of his Excellency's time in checking the ardour for interruptions exhibited by his colleague, Mr. Curtis, who is anxious to test the accuracy of the authorities quoted by non-official members by interjecting questions at them during their speeches. Dewan Bahadur Godbole's resolution was by leave postponed and similar leave was granted to Major Fernandes to bring up before the next Council session his resolution for inquiry into the increase of leprosy.

Advisory committee for Bombay School of art

The Council then listened to an interesting speech by Mr. Paranjpye who wanted to have an advisory committee appointed for the Bombay School of Art. Evidently he had studied his case, but had not appreciated the necessity of arranging his subject matter in a convincing and lucid manner. He began by a demand for an advisory board and talked a great deal about the necessity of a council of management. Mr. Covernton, the Government nominee to answer criticism about the School of Art, was not slow later in making much of this point. Mr. Paranjpye made an ineffective speech for a demand which could have been effectively made, by the vagueness of his criticisms and wandering into irrelevant issues. He made it easily possible for Mr. Covernton to answer him effectively. Mr. Paranjpye had complained that salaries were very unequal in the School of Art. They ranged from a thousand to twenty-five rupees. Does not a similar thing happen in his own college rejoined Mr. Covernton.

Mr. Paranjpye wanted some kind of experts to serve on the Advisory Board. He did not state with any precision what were the particular functions of this Board.

Sir Ibrahim stating the Government's position in the matter said his impression was that Mr. Paranjpye wanted some mixed board with some mixed functions. He asked the hon. member to send up to him a test of suitable persons willing to serve on such a board and accepted the resolution with the addition of the words if possible to Mr. Paranjpye's original resolution. The Government will appoint if possible an advisory committee for the Bombay School of Art.

Corruption in Civil Courts of Sind.

Shaikh Gulam Hussain who followed Mr. Paranjpye in bringing forward a resolution of an equally interesting nature, was evidently handicapped for support, because his colleague from Sind the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai has been absent from this Council session. In fact Sind has been conspicuous for its number of absentees at this session. Shaikh Gulam Hussain wanted Government to take steps to suppress corruption practised by establishments of civil courts in Sind. The tale he unfolded of the petty and harassing exactions of the lower staff of the Sind judicial administration was disquieting enough, and the hon. members showed their resentment of Government's reply through Mr. Crump, the member-in-charge, that the Government were powerless to effect any remedy. By giving sixteen votes for the proposal of the Shaikhsaheb the official block with the help of certain nominated members, pillars of support of any Government policy, could gather up however twenty-one votes, and the resolution was defeated. It must be noticed that Mr. Crump who drew attention to the fact that he was a judicial officer of thirty years standing, distinguished himself on this occasion by an attack on lawyers and their ways.

After recess the resolution which evoked the liveliest discussion was Mr. Belvi's which wanted the Government to direct all district and sub-divisional magistrates not to hear criminal appeals and revisional applications while on tour. Mr. Belvi made an able, closely-reasoned-out speech in support referring to previous discussion of the subject three years ago in the Council and to the Hon. Mr. Patel's effort to bring the Government round to the popular view. In view of the fact that Sir Mahadeo Chaubal had attempted to refute all their arguments he emphasised, the inconvenience felt by litigants in mofussil owing to continuance of present practice.

Rao Bahadur Sathe supported him in a speech full of constructive criticism. So did Mr. Desai from Bijapur. Their suggestion was that subordinate judges of higher classes, deputy collectors and subdivisional magistrates should be invested with appellate powers. Mr. Crump admitted the evil, regretted the inconvenience and was prepared to accept the resolution if Mr. Belvi amended it so as to say that Government be pleased to consider the desirability of removing the inconvenience caused by the present practice. The amended resolution was then accepted by Government.

Government pensioners.

The Council had the opportunity of hearing Mr. Paranjpye again on Government pensioners and the difficulty they experience in drawing their pensions. Mr. Curtis accepted his proposal that they could have them through the postal agency, so far as the matter affected only those whose pensions did not exceed twenty rupees a month.

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas was the next speaker, and he had the pleasure of listening to many complimentary expressions of approval of his laborious work in preparing all the facts and figures about such an intricate question as an irrigation survey for the growing of green fodder. Mr. Purshottamdas after his able speech introducing his resolution that Government should undertake such a survey, was informed that the central Government were taking some definite steps in the matter, but the hon. member was not prepared to accede to the request for withdrawal of his resolution.

The Council adjourned at 4-40 owing to the Government House garden party which followed closely after.

TWO MATTERS OF PROCEDURE OF COUNCIL.

(Associated Press Special Service).

POONA, Sept. 19.

The Bombay Legislative Council reassembled to-day, H. E. the Governor presiding.

At the outset his Excellency said he wished to draw the attention of hon. members to two matters connected with the procedure of the Council. One was with regard to questions. Government was anxious to rule out as few questions as possible, but some of the questions were not framed in accordance with the rules, and they had to be returned. Where Government was anxious not to answer a question in public interests it would say so. The hon. members, who sent in questions in irregular form, appeared not to have paid sufficient attention to the book containing the rules of procedure. He hoped hon. members would bear this in mind when framing the questions.

The other matter he wished to refer to was in regard to voting. In view of the impending enlargement of the Council and the increase in the number of times the votes would have to be taken, it was desirable that the voting should be done expeditiously. The present practice of circulation paper was rather complex, and they should vote as other assembles did. As an experimental measure two tables, one for "ayes" and the other for "noes", had been placed at the rear end of the hall, and the members should get up from their seats, walk up to the table, and record their vote. The voting would then be done more expeditiously.

SECOND-CLASS IRRIGATION WORKS.

(Associated Press.)

Resolutions on matters of general public interest were then taken up. Hon. Dewan Bahadur Godbole moved:

"This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council will be pleased to take early steps for the efficient and timely maintenance of all second-class irrigation works in this Presidency (large and small)".

Mr. Curtis suggested that the mover should postpone further discussion on this resolution till the next session, so that the reports of the local officers on the experimental panchayats that were being started might be available.

Mr. Godbole accepted the suggestion.

H. E. the President in postponing further discussion said he was glad that Mr. Godbole had consented to that step as it would be unwise to proceed with the matter further at that stage pending the result of the experimental step, the Government was taking.

Major Fernandes then asked permission to postpone his resolution asking for an enquiry into the increase of leprosy in Bombay. Pending further enquiries he was making, the resolution was by leave postponed.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye then moved:

"This Council recommends that Government be pleased to appoint an Advisory Committee for the Bombay School of Art."

Mr. Paranjpye said other institutions of similar nature such as the Engineering College, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, and the Sydenham College of Commerce had Advisory Committees. There was a certain amount of dissatisfaction at the way in which things were managed in the School of Art. While he did not wish to say that every one of the complaints made was justified he thought it was clearly a case for consideration, and for seeing whether they might not take some steps by means of which some of the complaints need not go into the public press but might be disposed of by persons placed in authority. The Government spent a considerable amount on the staff of the Art School, but the remuneration was very unequally divided. While some got eight hundred to thousand, others got even less than twenty-five. While in many other institutions of a similar nature the examinations were conducted in a manner commanding confidence of the public, there had been a certain amount of dissatisfaction at the way in which they were conducted in the Art School. Similar dissatisfaction also existed in regard to the course of study. He thought the Committee he proposed would be helpful to deal with these matters.

Mr. Covernton's support.

Mr. Covernton said the mover had begun in one note by asking for an Advisory Committee and ended in another by asking for a Managing Committee. The two were by no means really one. The policy of Government in regard to this matter had been to supply advisory bodies where the institution was of a special or technical kind. The mover had not asked for experts and he did not think they could put on an Advisory Committee no experts. Mr. Paranjpye had made certain general statements by way of complaint, but he was very vague and had not given any details. The speaker had received no complaints either from the students or outsiders. As regards the acting appointment of Joint Principals, Mr. Paranjpye appeared to have forgotten that a war was on during past 4 or 5 years. That had not been brought home to him in the Fergusson College to the same extent as in Government institutions. When Mr Burns retired after ably filling the office of Principal, they had nobody to succeed him permanently. Then came the crisis of the war. Mr. Hoggarth, the Acting Principal, had to be taken on for publicity work which was then of far more urgency. They appointed two persons to succeed him as Joint Principals. One was an architect himself and the other was a civil engineer. But he had experience of arts and craft. Since then the Government had made arrangements which he hoped would prove satisfactory. He would be glad to accept the resolution if what Mr. Paranjpye wanted was an advisory body.

U. E. the Governor: The hon. member cannot accept the resolution. It is outside his province. He can only support the resolution.

Proceeding, Mr. Covernton supported the resolution.

Resolution as amended passed.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said he did not know if Mr. Paranjpye merely wanted an Advisory Board or if he wanted a judicial tribunal or investigating body, or what not. If only an advisory body was asked for the Government could have no objection if suitable experts were available. The Government had gone into the matter, and could not get properly qualified men to serve on an Advisory Committee, and asked if Mr. Paranjpye would accept it.

Mr. Paranjpye agreed to the amendment.

The resolution as amended was passed.

CORRUPTION IN CIVIL COURTS.

Shaik Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah moved:

"That this Council recommend to H. E. the Governor in Council that steps be taken to supress corruption practised by the establishment of civil courts in Sind."

After some discussion the resolution was put to the vote and lost, sixteen voting for and twenty-one against.

The Council at this stage adjourned for lunch.

INTER-PROVINCIAL CONTROL OF FOODGRAINS.

On the Council reassembling after lunch Mr. Parshotamdas Thakurdas moved:

"This Council requests his Excellency the Governor-in-Council to represent to the Government of India as follows:—(1) That inter-provincial control on the movement of foodgrains in India be cancelled as early as possible, (2) that the existing restrictions against the export of foodgrains from India be retained by the Government of India until such time as the relaxation of such restriction will not materially affect the prices of foodgrains in this country. (3) that adequate steps be taken to secure from Burma at reasonable prices the quantity of rice normally required for this Presidency, and that the necessary freight for the same be provided as during the current season."

The resolution was put to the vote and carried.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji then asked permission to withdraw his resolution recommending a change in the methods of recruiting for professional, medical and surgical staff attached to the Grant Medical College. In view of certain explanations given to him by the Surgeon-General to Government the resolution was by leave withdrawn.

WORK OF DISTRICT MAGISTRATES ON TOURS.

Mr. Belvi then moved that this Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council to be pleased to direct all district and sub divisional magistrates in the Presidency including Sind, not to hear criminal appeals and revisional applications when on tour.

Mr. Belvi said the resolution did not require any lengthy speech in support.

Mr. Crump, speaking on behalf of Government, did not deny the inconvenience but in these matters Government had to consider not only a long-standing practice which it was not possible to change in a day, but the question of cost and expense as well. Government were, however, prepared to do everything possible and if the mover would agree to amend his resolution recommending that Government be pleased to consider the desirability of taking steps to remove the inconvenience felt by the hearing of the criminal appeals by the district and sub-divisional magistrates while on tour.

Mr. Belvi agreed to the amendment and the resolution as amended was carried.

REMISSION OF PENSIONS BY MONEY-ORDERS.

Mr. Paranjpye moved: "This Council recommends that Government be pleased to make arrangements for paying Government pensioners their monthly pensions by means of postal money-orders if they desired it. He said the present system put the pensioners to great hardship. The post-office had the duty of paying money-orders in all parts of the country, and they could easily undertake this work. Moreover the post-office themselves would be earning commission although that money would go to Government.

Mr. Curtis said if the resolution took the form of a recommendation to Government of India, the Bombay Government might address them to allow facilities to the pensioners drawing up to rupees fifteen or twenty.

Mr. Paranjpye accepted the modification and the amended resolution was passed.

GRAIN FODDER IN SCARCITY YEARS.

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas moved:

"(a) That, as a protection against scarcity of fodder in the years of scanty rainfall, the Government be pleased to undertake survey in the presidency of suitable sites in beds of rivers and on river banks for the purpose of growing green fodder there or by irrigation from such rivers either by pumping or otherwise; (b) That such a report should state in detail the estimated quantity of green fodder that may thus be grown in scarcity years by the irrigation work being undertaken thereon from the commencement of October in each year."

After a debate the resolution was postponed on Mr. Curtis pointing out on behalf of Government that the Government of India were appointing a special officer to investigate into the subject.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.

"THE FUTURE."

COMMON WEALTH OF BRITISH NATIONS.

LORD MILNER PLEADS FOR FREE UNION OF EMPIRE.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 19.

A new publication entitled "The Future" of which over three million copies have been issued, contains articles by Ministers dealing with the national policy. They include an article by Lord Milner, who pleads for strengthening the free union of the Empire and making the Commonwealth of British Nations the strongest influence for freedom and civilisation the world has ever seen. He warmly advocates fostering intimacy between the various portions of the Empire in order to preserve the fruitful co-operation of the war and the Peace Conference. He points out that of the enormous potential wealth of the Empire only the surface has been scratched and its development will also result in the opening of boundless new markets. He insists on the importance of greater enterprise, vigour and initiative.

PRINCE OF WALES IN BANFF SPRINGS.

WELCOMED BY INDIANS AS "YOUNG THUNDER."

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 19.

Banff Springs (Alberta).—A cavalcade of Indian braves, children and squaws arrayed in buckskin, beads eagles' feathers and pink, scarlet and green blankets, galloped alongside the motor cars, carrying the royal party. They welcomed the Prince as the "Young Thunder" and presented a loyal address. They elected the Prince as a tribal chief with the title of the "Morning Star" and gave him buckskin, beads and feathers on his entering on his office. The Prince donned the feathers amidst wildest excitement. Horse-racing and exhibition of archery followed.

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES AT LABOUR CONFERENCE.

MADRAS LABOUR UNIONS PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 17.

On behalf of the Executive Committee of the Madras Labour Union, Mr. Arundale, as one of its vice-presidents, has sent the following cable to the Prime Minister and copies also to H. E. the Viceroy, Mr. Montagu, Lord Lansbury and the Labour deputation in England:—

"Madras Labour Union emphatically protests Indian Government disregard regulation that draft international labour convention by appointing work-people representative without consulting Indian Labour organisations."

SECRET TREATY OF 1916.

UPHELD IN SYRIAN "SETTLEMENT."

FRENCH PRESS HAPPY.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Sept. 19.

Paris.—Following upon the conversations between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau, the tone of the French press on the subject of Syria has much improved. The papers state that the settlement harmonises with the Anglo-French secret treaty of 1916, and the Anglo-Arabian agreement of 1915 contains nothing interfering with the present solution.

DISQUIETING EXCHANGE SITUATION.

FRANCE MUST BUY ELSEWHERE THAN IN BRITAIN.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Sept. 19.

Paris.—In the Chamber of Deputies referring to the disquieting exchange situation, the Minister of Finance said that besides increasing production France must buy elsewhere than in Britain.

SIBERIAN OFFENSIVE.

CONTINUES SUCCESSFULLY.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Sept. 19.

Since August the Archangel and Murmansk forces have captured over four thousand prisoners and twenty-nine guns. The Siberian offensive is continuing successfully, but northwards the Bolshevists continue to advance east of Tobolsk. Owing to the retreat of the southern army, the Bolshevists are advancing along the Turkestan railway from Aktiubinsk to Chelkar and have opened communication between Russia and Turkestan, one of the richest countries in Europe. This is important if the Bolshevists are able to transport supplies thence.

BRITISH EVACUATION OF ASIA MINOR BEGINS.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Sept. 19.

It is authoritatively reported that British evacuation of Asia Minor has begun. The troops in Tiflis left on September 11th. The troops in Gagre have also been withdrawn.

MARSHAL ALLENBY AT FELIXSTOWE.

WARM WELCOME.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Sept. 19.

Field-Marshal Allenby visiting Felixstowe was warmly welcomed. Replying to the municipal address he said that the whole of the Empire must work together to put the Empire on a pedestal, such as never before. If we were all to put our backs into it, he was sure we could do this. He was confident of the future.

PEACE TREATY.

REPORTED GERMAN DECISION TO ACCEPT ARTICLE 61.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Sept. 19.

Berlin.—The "Vossische Zeitung" understands that the Committee of Foreign Affairs has decided to accept the Supreme Council's demand regarding article sixty-one.

SIR EYRE CROWE.

APPOINTED BRITISH PLENIPOTENTIARY TO COUNCIL OF FIVE.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Sept. 19.

Sir Eyre Crowe's appointment as British plenipotentiary to the Council of Five is regarded as a prelude to the transformation of the Conference into a meeting of diplomatic agents, only occasionally attended by the heads of Governments.

INDIAN PEACE CONTINGENT LEAVE FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Sept 19.

The remainder of the Indian peace contingent are going to Southampton to-day *en route* for India.

SHANTUNG AGREEMENT

"WHAT JAPAN HAD GOT WAS NOT CHINA'S RIGHTS."

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ATTITUDE

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Sept. 19.

San Francisco.—President Wilson in the course of several speeches referred to the Shantung agreement. He reiterated that what Japan had got was not China's rights but Germany's and Japan had given a solemn pledge to forego the sovereign rights. He recalled that at the Peace Conference he put the question—"Is this the beginning of retrocession to China of the exceptional rights other governments have enjoyed there. The reply of the plenipotentiaries of the other great powers was "Yes."

WAR—THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE.

Addressing a women's meeting President Wilson asked if it would be wise to go to war over Shantung. The women reply "No No" to which the President said "There is no other way to secure the immediate return of Shantung."

CONFERENCE WITH LABOUR PARTY IN U. S.

PLANS FOR CLOSER RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Sept. 19.

San Francisco.—President Wilson has called a public conference with the Labour party at Washington to discuss the plans for closer relationship between capital and labour. President Wilson has appointed, among others, Mr. John Rockefeller (Junior), Mr. E. Gray, President of the Steel Corporation and Mr. Baruch, Chairman of the Industries Board to meet the labour representatives.

CRICKET AT HOME.

REST OF ENGLAND BEAT LEAGUE CHAMPIONS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Sept. 19.

The Rest of England beat Yorkshire, the Champion county, by ten wickets.

STORMS AND TIDAL WAVE IN CORPUS CHRISTI.

CASUALTIES AND DAMAGES.

(Reuter's Telegram)

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Sept. 19.

Telegrams from Corpus Christi (Texas) state that seventy persons have been drowned and four thousand rendered homeless by the tropical storm and tidal wave. Damage amounting to £800,000 was done

AMERICAN STEAMER STRIKES A MINE.

ABANDONED IN SINKING CONDITION.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Sept. 19.

The American steamer Westaryada struck a mine off Terschelling, and was abandoned in a sinking condition. She carried a cargo of cotton for Hamburg, which was insured for £800,000.

M. CAILLAUX TO BE ARRAIGNED.

DECISION OF FRENCH HIGH COURT ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Sept. 19

Paris.—The High Court Enquiry Committee has pronounced by seven votes to two for the arraignment of the ex-Premier M. Caillaux before the Senate, constituted as a court of justice on a charge of plotting against the external security of the state. The report of the Committee recalls the notes discovered in the safe at Florence, proving that early in the war M. Caillaux planned to seize power in order to make peace with Germany.

TREATY WITH BULGARIA

OUTLET TO AEGEAN SEA TO BE SECURED.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Sept. 19.

A telegram from Paris, stated that the treaty with Bulgaria stipulates that the Southern Boundary shall follow the Rhodope mountains, but assurance is given that economic outlet to the Aegean will be secured. The proposal to give a part of Dobrudja to Bulgaria was abandoned.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, 20th September, 1919.

MOSLEMS AND PEACE.

"The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guaranties."

—President Wilson's Twelfth Point.

"Nor are we fighting . . . to deprive Turkey of its Capital or of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace which are predominantly Turkish in race."

—Mr. Lloyd George on War Aims of Allies, Jan. 5, 1918.

Peace with Germany and Austria has been signed. The Bulgarian delegates were handed over the draft Treaty yesterday. Only the settlement of the Turkish question has, for some reason or other, been delayed. The delay of nearly a year in the settlement of Turkish peace terms has been a cause of deepest concern to Moslems all the world over, because on the maintenance of the Sultan's suzerainty over the territories comprised in the Turkish Empire is bound up the integrity of the Khalifate and the preservation of the Holy Places of Islam, in accordance with the injunctions of the Prophet of Arabia—and, above all, the independent existence and development of Islamic civilisation as a potent force working for the progress of humanity as well as the millions of Moslems themselves. To the anxious strain of this delay have been superimposed feelings of dismay and pain consequent on reports of possible ultimate disposal of the territories of the Turkish Empire. Following upon the report of British acquiescence in the proposed internationalisation of Constantinople and the cession of Thrace to Greece has come the report of anticipated British support to the grant of the Syrian mandate to France. Having regard to the fact that the issue at bottom is not merely territorial but one of religion and, therefore, one vitally affecting the existence of Islamic civilisation, it is not unnatural that Moslems everywhere apprehend that the feeling of security, induced by the assurance of the Government, that their views—repeatedly expressed during the war—were being fully represented at the Peace Conference and not less by the categorical pledge of the Prime Minister, is unreal and unsatisfying. It is not unnatural that they should feel that just and righteous as is their cause, its ultimate success is in jeopardy and that, therefore, the present is the psychological moment when they should make their united voice ring throughout the world for redress against what they regard as a peril alike to their religion and civilisation.

How is the threatened peril to be averted? The Moslems of India are convinced—and their conviction is fully and sympathetically shared by their fellow-countrymen—that it can be averted by the doing of the right and just thing by Turkey, that is, by bringing about a settlement of Turkey that would be fully and fairly in accordance with the principles which were at stake in the war. What could be a more infallible criterion of such a settlement than that indicated in the twelfth of the famous Fourteen Points of President Wilson and the pledge of Mr. Lloyd George? The peace treaty with Turkey must, therefore, in the first place, *NOT* "deprive Turkey of its capital or of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace, which are predominantly Turkish in race." Secondly, that is, so far as the rest of the Turkish Empire is concerned, the nationalities concerned "should be assured an undoubted security of life and *an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development.*" And, as regards the latter, Moslems frankly urge that the principle of self-determination can be righteously applied to them without impairing the suzerainty of the Sultan and hence, without jeopardising the preservation of the Holy Places comprised in them that is, further, without interfering with the title of the Sultan of Turkey as the Khalif of Moslems and with the exercise by him of the function appertaining to his office. In fine, a settlement of the Turkish question in accordance with the principle laid down by President Wilson and the pledge given by the Premier must necessarily involve the retention of Constantinople, Asia Minor and Thrace in Turkish hands, because they are predominantly Turkish in race, and the creation of a federation of autonomous States owning allegiance to the Sultan of Turkey. And it must necessarily exclude internationalisation or the handing over of any parts of Turkey to foreign custody. The former would be incompatible with the principle of self-determination; in the latter case both the principle of self determination and the deepest religious susceptibilities of Moslems would be violated. Moslem religious feelings would be deeply hurt, because a foreign administration would prevent the exercise by the Khalif—that is, the Sultan of Turkey and, on this point Moslems alone are the judges—of his principal function of guarding the Holy Places. And alien control, Moslems contend, cannot be compatible with the securing to the nationalities concerned what President Wilson laid down as an essential condition—"an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development." If, however, a mandate is considered necessary why, Moslems ask, should Turkey not have it? As Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy showed in his speech at the impressive demonstration of Moslems in Bombay on Thursday evening, there are unanswerable claims of Turkey in this regard, which cannot be refused:

First of all, the claim is that they belong to Turkey. The second claim is that they are mostly inhabited by Mussalmans, and lastly, these places contain the Holy places and Shrines of Islam, to which Mahomedans from all parts of the world flock in number, and the Sultan being the Khalif of the Mahomedans, he alone should have the right of the Mandate for them and no one else

If the Allies apprehend that the interests of non-Moslem minorities will be endangered, surely, as Sir Fazulbhai added, this danger can safely be avoided by alien control, Moslems contend, than the admission to the League of Nations of a regenerated Turkish Commonwealth of autonomous States owning allegiance to the Sultan—the Khalif of the Moslems.

This, in brief, is the Moslem view which has been emphasised over and over again by Moslem leaders and non-Moslem sympathisers, both in India and in Britain, and the view was reaffirmed at the meeting of Bombay Moslems. As Mr. Chotani, the chairman of the meeting, showed, two wrong conceptions have apparently influenced the Supreme Council in its deliberations and its decisions, that is, so far as these have already been taken. One of them is what Mr. Andrews calls "the characterising of the Turkish race in terms that are cruelly false" and the other is the characterising of Moslem demand for justice and fair-play to Turkey as an artificial agitation. It is not necessary to trace the motives underlying these misrepresentations. Sir Theodore Morrison, in his article on "England and Islam" in the "Nineteenth Century," to which we referred the other day, has shown what disastrous a blunder it is to think—and the view, according to him, is apparently prevailing at the Peace Conference—that outside the Turkish homelands there is no sympathy for the Turks. And it is enough to remember that the Government of India have fully represented the Moslem view to the British Government and that Mr. Montagu has "made public the apprehensions with which the outlook fills him." But the Government have not done *ALL* they could to allay, to quote the language of Sir Theodore Morrison, "the grave anxiety" felt by "soldiers and administrators who know the East" as well as Moslems "at the way in which the legitimate interests of Islam have been handled in Paris." Both Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford can do more. Mr. Gandhi—with the simple earnestness characteristic of him—has suggested to them an unusual but effective course of action. We do not know how far they will feel themselves equal to this course. But Moslem leaders who know the fateful issues that hang in the balance must, we suggest, do more than protest in India. Much as has been done in Paris by Indian and Moslem representations, it would still be well, we think, to go direct and seek yet another audience of the British Government. There are Moslem leaders in Britain, but the earnest intercession of a delegation essentially religious and non-political in its character may prove fruitful at this juncture.

SIR WILLIAM VINCENT'S TACTICS.

Sir William Vincent, in introducing his Indemnity Bill, indulged in a harangue so full of sophistry that we would recommend it to students of elementary logic as an exercise for the finding of fallacies. He dwelt at length on the necessity of proclaiming Martial Law in the Punjab by way of argument in support of the Bill. Lest he should prejudice the work of the Committee, he receded, and said that "he did not wish to argue the point whether Martial Law was necessary in the Punjab or not, because to do that would be unfair to the Committee of Enquiry." In the perilous dilemma of having an assertion to suit one proposition and having its denial to suit another, Sir William had to revel in puerile irrelevancies. He could not deny that it was the business of the Committee to establish the necessity for Martial Law and that it was unfair of him to take its coming conclusions for granted. The preamble of the Bill is inconsistent with this profession of fairness. For its says:—"Whereas owing to the recent disorders in certain districts in the Punjab and in other parts of India, it *has been necessary* for the purpose of maintaining or restoring order to resort to Martial Law, etc." To retain the preamble and at the same time to say that the assumption contained in it is the subject of an enquiry, is a piece of intellectual—and moral—hardihood which would be too much even for a Council jaded by the casuistries of Sir William Vincent. The inconsistency is fatal to the Bill, but happily for Government, it is piloted through a body where it is the row of official heads, and not reason, that counts. The Bill, which rests on an absurdity, has, however, evoked a fairly long speech from Sir William Vincent. Why? It is because the real issue is being clouded with sentiment which the Home Member is lavishing on the alleged predicament of officials. He said that he would be disappointed if the Council opposed the indemnity accorded to officials, but if he was a person anxious for justice, he could wait for the limits of indemnity which the Committee must, on the examination of facts, lay down. We ask our readers to observe the play of irrelevant sentiment which makes his speech so long and so vapid. He says that an Indemnity Bill of "some sort" must, in any event, be deemed necessary. If that is so, let us for the sake of justice as well as for the sake of decency, first know what sort of indemnity it is that is necessary. Let us not have this spectacle of a Home Member having a conscience, but a conscience which is apparently under perfect control. If the apology for the present Bill is boiled down, we find nothing but whitewash.

As if to allay the opposition of the country, Sir William Vincent timed an announcement with the introduction of the Bill. We are afraid that it is a very dubious gift which will not induce independent non-officials from withdrawing their opposition to the Indemnity Bill which, on its merits, is a discreditable measure. It was announced that an Indian judge—not an acting judge we hope—and a European judge would be appointed to review the sentences for the purpose of recommending to the Governor-General the remission or commutation of sentences in individual cases. What we want is not a review of *sentences*, but a tribunal competent to revise the pseudo-judical proceedings under which innocent citizens were sent for incarceration. Let there be a tribunal with power to quash convictions wherever that is right. The present combination of judges seems to be another "clemency" affair. We shall be content with justice. The two judges are to recommend remission or commutation to the Governor-General, who is to decide about the matter, so that it is only an auxiliary to the Governor-General who has already claimed the credit of much good work in the sphere of "clemency." The bench of judges will be neither independent nor have plenary power as a judical body. Not long ago there was a similar instance of two judges appointed to review the case of the Ali brothers, but as the report in favour of release did not suit Government and was apparently disappointing to them, the recommendation was rejected and the enquiry made into a farce. Now, in the case of some leaders in the Punjab, there is a great force of prejudice lurking in some at least of the functionaries who are connected with the Executive. We fear the function of the two judges, which is purely advisory, does not carry us very far. The Viceroy is to consult their opinion regarding the sentences and is then free to exercise his discretion: that is to say, we are still at the clemency stage and far from justice. Have the Government given this "boon" because it is just the thing that is unsatisfactory? The public wanted a full revising tribunal and that is refused, perhaps, because it was asked for. With two judges behind, we are going to have on the screen a picture of "Clemency Chelmsford." What Indians have demanded is, however, the appointment of an impartial bench of judges to review all cases as an authorised and competent body of appeal. We want wrong convictions to be set aside and no mere play with sentences. It is false sense of prestige and the bigotry of power which prevent Government taking the right course, claimed of them. No act of theirs or indeed anything approved by them should be liable to revision except as a matter of grace, though it may be a pure case of miscarried justice before a tribunal. They must figure everywhere as the givers of mercy! Let it be noted that the remission or commutation of sentences is to apply to "individual cases." We had a medley of hasty acts, irregular trials and heavy sentences in the Punjab and all cases are worthy of examination on their own merits. The selection of "individual cases" may result in injustice to those who might happen to be ignored, just as a few men in jail were sent to the gallows just because they did not have the good fortune of an appeal to the Privy Council. But the present "concession" of Sir William Vincent is from beginning to end hedged in by Executive discretion—a thing which is not trustworthy. What we want and what is needed for justice is not given in the present announcement. We must have a revising tribunal having plenary powers, authorised to go into all cases, and wholly independent of the Executive. One would rather be left starving than be bidden to feast on Dead-Sea Apples.

Notes of the Day.

Decadence of Manners.

Official spokesmen in the Imperial Council are notoriously touchy about interruptions, but their irritation is liable to carry them beyond the limits of civility. Mr. Montagu once paid a tribute to Sir William Vincent's "Parliamentary abilities", but part of such abilities is a composure of temper which would meet legitimate interruptions with personal dignity. Pundit Malaviya, it is well-known, is no official pet and we have good reason for thinking that some official members in the Council are apt, in his case, to exhibit studied discourtesy. In his recent speech in the Council on the Committee of Enquiry, Sir William Vincent broke in as follows:—

The Hon. Sir William Vincent:—My Lord, may I rise to a point of order. The Hon. Member is now proposing an amendment to a resolution which he has never moved, although sometimes he says he has moved it, at other times he says he has not. I am entitled to three days' notice of any amendment proposed and I take objection to the amendment.

We do not take exception to Sir William Vincent choosing to be so lakadaisical in what he takes to be wit, but we certainly object to the sequel. On Pundit Malaviya's explaining the relevancy of his remarks, Lord Chelmsford stood up and said that the "other point"—meaning the ill-conceived fling at Pundit Malaviya—was, in his lordship's opinion, "a slap at the Hon. Member which perhaps the Hon. Member deserved, perhaps he had not." The language used by his Excellency will, if taken for model, soon convert the Council into a bear-garden Letting alone the bad taste with which his Excellency was enjoying the "slap", we are amazed at the lapse in civility seen in the latter part of the Viceroy's commentary We hope Lord Chelmsford has been misreported. The Viceroy must be aware the rustic ambiguity of saying "it may be or may not be", and we are really sorry that saying ditto to the questionable style of his lieutenants, Lord Chelmsford should have worked up a satirical conundrum against a non-official member who performed his duty in a hostile atmosphere. The Viceroy, at least, should be an exemplar in personal civility and chivalrous kindness.

Juvenile Smoking Bill.

It is to be regretted that the attitude of a number of the Hon. Dr. Fernandes' colleagues was not more appreciative of the Bill he had brought forward than it was. It would have been advisable if the Council, instead of permitting the Bill to be withdrawn, had agreed to refer it to a Select Committee. The measure was opposed not on the ground of any defect in the drafting of the Bill but on the question of principle itself. This attitude is rather difficult to appreciate. Legislation of a similar character has been undertaken in some of the advanced Western Countries, including Great Britain and America. In India also the Bengal and Punjab Legislative Councils have recently passed a measure similar to that suggested in Dr. Fernandes Bill. Some of the progressive Indian States also have enacted similar measures and in one State at least, namely, Baroda, a Juvenile Smoking Act has been in operation for the last eight or nine years and from all reports has had salutory effect in checking the evil. Cynical arguments, like those advanced by the Hon. Mr. Sethna, are not only beside the point but contrary to facts. Mr. Sethna asked: "If legislation is framed for young people against smoking, why not against drink?" Surely Mr. Sethna is aware of the legislative prohibition against the sale of liquor to juveniles. There is no need, therefore, for a special measure against consumption of liquor by juveniles. It is not contended that the proposed anti-smoking legislation will put an end to smoking by juveniles in all places, including their homes, but only in public places. We hope on some near occasion the Bill will be reintroduced as a Government measure.

POSTPONE THE INDEMNITY BILL.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S STERN FIGHT.

OFFICIAL DEFENCE.

(THROUGH ASSOCIATED PRESS AND OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

The following is the full text of the Hon. Sir W. Vincent's speech on the Indemnity Bill:—"My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to indemnify officers of the Government and other persons in respect of certain acts done under martial law and to provide for other matters in connection therewith. This Bill, my Lord, has been the subject of so much discussion both in the press and by other competent authorities that I think I ought to set out to the Council, in some detail, the reasons that have led the Government to introduce the Bill at this moment, and to explain *seriatim*, the effect of, at any rate, the more important clauses of the Bill, and I will ask the hon. members to listen to me as carefully as they can to follow in particular the detailed statement of the effect of the clauses to view this matter without any kind of bias and to get rid of any feeling of misapprehension as to the intentions of the Government or as to the meaning of the Act which may have been created by writings or speeches outside this Council.

"Speedy and decissve Action" Necessary.

My Lord, wherever Martial Law is declared, as it was recently in the Punjab, it inevitably follows that speedy and decisive action has to be taken by the executive officers of the Government for the restoration of order. Not only does this responsibility lie directly on the Military Commander, but also on those who are subordinate to him, that is, he gives orders which he thinks necessary, and it is their bounden duty to carry out those orders. It follows that frequently action which is just and proper, though not necessarily legal, is taken by the authorities. They cannot possibly wait, in such circumstances, to examine the law and see whether what they propose to do is strictly legal or not. Delay at such a time is fatal. The authorities and the officers concerned have to act at once.

"Maintain order at any cost."

Indeed the meaning of Martial Law is that it confers powers to maintain order at any cost that may be necessary, at at the cost of life or property. That is the essence as I understood it of Martial Law. Such

The inevitable consequence.

Such conduct will in some cases necessarily involve an infringement of the personal rights of individuals either of their liberty of their rights in regard to property, and when martial law expires an Indemnity Act of some character is the inevitable consequence. I think members in this Council will realise that if such an Indemnity Act is not passed, no officer charged with the very irksome and responsible duty of restoring order will ever act with the confidence that is really essential for the effective handling of the situation. If he has to wait to hesitate to examine the law to consult legal authorities here and there, the time for action may be gone and the very mischief he seeks to stop develops to a dangerous degree. That such an Indemnity Act is the normal consequence of any period of martial law is, I believe, accepted by all constitutional writers. I do not wish to weary the Council by citation from a number of these, but I will content myself with one. "When at a period of national danger a breach of the law is demanded, if not by absolute necessity yet by considerations of political expediency, the law breaker whether he be a general or other servant of the Crown who acts *bona fide*, solely with a view to public interest may confidently count on protection by an Act of Indemnity. Statues of his description have been invariably or almost invariably passed after the termination of the period of civil war or disturbances and the very object is to protect officers and others who, in the interests of their country, have in time of common danger pursued to an illegal course of conduct."

That important quotation is from one of the great writers on constitutional law, Dicey. In fact we know that when ever there has been insurrection or civil war or invasion by a foreign power acts of this character have invariably been passed. There was one in England after the insurrection. of 1715. Again after 1745 we had one. In this country after 1857, and more than one instance of such acts is to be found in the various colonial legislatures including the legislature of South Africa. Further than this when a military officer is acting under the stress of such circumstances in a crisis of great magnitude it is essential that he must have behind him some sanction to enforce his orders. Reference to ordinary courts in such cases is impracticable. It would involve delay which would be fatal to the very object he has in view. Consequently summary measures often of a very speedy character are necessary, if order is to be restored. There are some who think that these summary orders necessarily connote an undue degree of harshness and injustice, but it is not correct to think that this was either the practice or the intention of many commanders. I should like to cite from the martial law regulations passed in Lahore on this point. This is an order by Colonel Frank Johnson a somewhat well-known name in order to prevent the occurrence of regrettable incidents. It must be clearly understood that the existence of martial law neither necessitates nor justifies the commital of excesses either in the maintenance of order, enforcing obedience of martial law regulations or the infliction of punishment. It cannot by too clearly impressed on all ranks that the temporary supersession of the ordinary process of civil law by the introduction of martial law does not mean that justice ceases to be administered. On the contrary the suspension of the usual safeguards makes it doubly imperative that all concerned should bear in mind that it is up to them that justice and not irresponsible violence is adminstered. It is essential that the military authorities in such cases should have power to come to swift decisions, often of a most important character power to take action readily on all matters strictly affecting the safety of the state, power to punish summarily and effectively those who endanger that safety.

Unfair.

My Lord it may be said that martial law was not necessary in the Punjab and that the Government made a mistake in proclaiming it. I do not seek to argue that point here. I believe that any such course would be unfair to those concerned primarily or indirectly concerned until the evidence of the facts has been recorded. The decision on that matter must rest with the commission in a great measure and after their report has been received with other authorities. But irrespective of any questions of that kind the position of our officers must be protected. I do not know if I make myself clear on that point. What I wish to say is this whether Martial Law was necessary or not our officers our subordinates were bound to carry out their duties, to give effect to the orders given them, and they can not be penalised on that account. I think the case has been very clearly put on this point by a writer, in, I think, the "Civil and Military Gazette" recently. He called himself "an Indian student of constitutional law" or some such title. I commend that article to the consideration of members of this Council. It appears to me to put the case for an indemnifying act both impartially and clearly. So far I have been dealing with the part of this Bill which deals with indemnifying officers of Government.

The second part.

The second part deals with the validation to a certain extent of a number of sentences which have been passed. I shall explain this in detail later, but it is clear that, as I said before, where military officers are given power to issue certain orders it is essential that they should also have authority to enforce those orders. There must be some sanction behind them, some power of enforcing the orders speedily and effectively. In many cases in fact I believe this is the normal course. Summary courts are appointed to administer justice. Under these circumstances they do not deal normally with all crimiaal cases, but only with cases arising out of a breach of military regulations or cases connected with disturbances. I believe I am right here so far as the Punjab is concerned in saying that the duties of the summary courts were confined to this class of cases. But I speak subject to correction on this matter. It is some times supposed that these summary courts however dealt only with petty offences such as breaches of military law regulations. That is quite an incorrect supposition, and if Hon. members will see the statement that, I think, was laid on the table here recently, if not, I will have it laid. They will see that the summary courts dealt with many offences of great gravity such as arson, theft rioting, breachs of the railway act which are very serious offences and with offences under the Telegraph Act which really meant the endangering of all communications, both between the local Government and their officers and between the Government of India and the local Government. Many of these men are now under confinement and I want to make it clear to the Council that unless their confinement is ratified in some manner then their continued detention in jail is illegal in fact from the date on which Martial Law expired.

Our only justification for retaining these men in custody was our intention to introduce an Act of this character at the earliest opportunity.

Explanation of the Bill.

My Lord, I will now if I may proceed to explain the Bill clause by clause. I will not deal with Clause 1. But I will proceed to Clause 2. That clause indemnifies any officer of Government whether civil or military from any action civil or criminal in respect of any matter or thing done for the purpose of maintaining or restoring order. But I want hon. members to read and fully consider the effect of the proviso to that clause which runs as follows "provided that such officer or person has acted in good faith and in a reasonable belief that his action was necessary for the said purposes." Those are really the governing words of this section. I said or I say now that this Bill will in no way forestal the enquiry by the committee, and I will proceed to justify that statement. I do not think that any member of this Council will for a moment suppose that the Committee of Enquiry which assesses the blame will recommend any serious form of punishment for any officer of Government who has acted *bona fide* and in a reasonable belief that what he did was necessary. In any case the report of the Committee is not affected by this Bill. This Bill protects officers against proceedings in the courts of justice. The report of the Committee whatever be its value will in no sense be evidence for the purposes of any such case. That is a matter which can only be decided on evidence in the courts. The Government of India have decided for the satisfaction of their own conscience and to meet the public demand to appoint a Committee to Enquire into these disturbances, and their action on the report of that Committee will not be limited or barred by this Act. In any way this Act simply deals with suits and legal proceedings. It follows therefore that really what the act seeks to do is to protect proper *bona fide* action taken with a reasonable belief in its necessity for the suppression of disorder, and not any action taken *male fide* or without strong reason. We make no attempt by this Bill or any rate to protect officers who have been guilty of excesses which cannot be justified by the terms of this proviso. Now I myself shall be much surprised and disappointed if the Council will not give protection to officers for actions of this character, actions which are moral'y right though they may be legally wrong, that is actions for which no strict legal justification can be had. If this Council will say that in a time of such a character when the country was in great disorder, and I put it very mildly if this Council will say that officers acting on the understanding that Martial Law had been proclaimed by an authority superior to them over whose actions they have no control acting *bona fide* and perfectly reasonably are not to be protected by Government in this Council, then the future prospect is indeed serions. How can any member of this Council expect an officer to act confidently, firmly and decisively if he knows that this Legislative Council and the Government will repudiate his action at the first opportunity. Is he not entitled to come down here and say to me "I have done what I was told. I have acted perfectly, reasonably. I have acted fairly. I have acted *bona fide*. Now give me that protection which I am entitled to by all constitutional practice.

Just and honourable course.

My Lord, in a resolution published by this Government some time ago, I think during the period of the disturbances we solemnly promised that we would afford to all those charged with the onerous duty of restoring order our full countenance and support, and it is in fulfilment of that promise that I now come to this Council and ask for the ratification of what we then promised. I believe that that is a just and honourable course which must commend itself to all members here. As I said before I conceive it to be impossible that the Committee should censure any one who is not guilty, who has acted *bona fide* and in a reasonable belief, and I have already shown that the report of the Committee will not affect and cannot affect the liability of officers of Government, in the Courts of Law. That is the reason, My Lord, why I said that this Bill which merely seeks to protect those who have done their duty in no way forestalls the report of enquiry by this Committee.

Certifying Section 3.

I now come on to Section 3, and this is a section, I am afraid, I shall have to explain at some length because there exists considerable misapprehension about it. Section 3 says for the purposes of Section 2 a certificate of a Secretary to Government that any Act was done under the orders of an officer of Government shall be conclusive proof thereof, and all action taken for the aforesaid purposes shall be deemed to have been taken in good faith and in a reasonable belief that it was necessary. Therefore unless the contrary is proved now a certificate of Secretary to Government goes to prove and the Hon. the Law Member will bear me out here that the Act was done under the orders of an officer of Government. Many private individuals during these recent disturbances have assisted Government in various ways; many have been of the very greatest assistance to the authorities. All that this portion of the clause says is that if any man acted under the orders of an officer of Government and can get a certificate to that effect thus far and no further is that certificate conclusive proof? The determination of *bona fides*, as I understand the Bill, is a matter for the court entirely. That is to say a man will go to the court and it will be for the court to decide what fair proposition could be put to this Council. When a man goes down the court will have power to say yes, you did so and so whether your act was reasonable or not that shall be judged by one of the Government judges acting in his ordinary capacity.

My Lord if there is any cause of complaint in this matter it might well be on the side of Government officers and if hon. members will look to the Act of 1860 which was passed after the mutiny they will see that the provisions of that Act went very much further than this, and that when a Secretary to Government there gave a certificate it absolved the man altogether from any prospect of a suit. That is the kind of certificate which apparently some hon. members think that this Bill provides. It does not. If this Bill had come on for consideration after the Commission of Enquiry, after the whole of these matters had been reviewed, it might have been possible to frame it in that way. In the present case Clause 3 does go thus far and thus far only, that it says that "all action taken for the aforesaid purposes, that is for restoring order "shall be deemed to have been taken in good faith and in a reasonable belief that it was necessary unless the contrary is proved". My Lord, is a Government officer to be denied even that measure of protection that he shall be presumed to have acted in good faith, that he shall be presumed to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty. Is that much to be asking from this Council? Is that a reasonable request or is it not, I believe that a clause of this kind is a normal condition. I speak again subject to correction of many Indemnity Bills of this character.

Clause 4.

My Lord, I pass on to Clause 4 which sanctions the retention in custody of persons convicted by summary courts. I have explained to this Council that many of these men have been convicted of serious offences, that they are in reality dangerous criminals whom it would be most unsafe to release wholesale upon the countryside. I believe I have been instructed by the Punjab Government also that any such release would not be compatible with public safety, but I ask you here to read this clause again with Clause 6. Clause 4 says that every person confined under or by virtue of a sentence passed by a court or any other officer acting in a judicial capacity shall be deemed to have been lawfully confined and shall continue to be so confined until discharged by lawful order or released by order of the Governor-General in Council. Clause 6 however limits and restricts the operation of that clause. First of all it says. "Nothing in this Act shall apply to any sentence passed or punishment inflicted by or under the orders of any Commission appointed under the Martial Law Ordnance 1919." Members of this Council are aware that various persons who have been convicted by Commission appointed under this ordinance have appealed to the Privy Council. It would obviously be improper for us to attempt in any way to invalidate the actions of those Commissions. They depend for their validity upon ordinances already passed. I do not propose to discuss them here for one moment nor would it be relevant to this discussion. All I wish to point out is that this Bill in no way affects sentences by the Commission appointed under the ordinance.

Second limitation.

Then there is a second limitation. The Bill does not in any way prejudice the right of any person who thinks he has been dealt with unjustly to appeal to the Privy Council from these sentences. There is no intention even if there may be some doubt of interfering with that right. Any man who has been convicted by one of these summary courts is at liberty to go and seek for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, just as if this Act had not been passed. I have tried to make this point clear because it has been suggested that in some way the action of this Government in introducing this Bill is intended to prejudice the authority and power of the judicial committee. It is quite plain to my mind that this is not so. It has been our deliberate intention to make the matter abundantly manifest to every reasonable man. At the same time, My Lord, I do admit that there are many men in this country perfectly loyal citizens, men of weight and authority who have had grave apprehensions and have felt great uneasiness as to many of these convictions. We believe that many of those apprehensions are ill-founded, but still there is no getting over the fact that there is this sense of uneasiness as to the correctness of all these convictions. That apprehension has been alleviated to a considerable extent but not removed by the admitted clemency of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and the debate on the resolution to appoint a Committee to investigate these occurrences indicated I think on the part of many members of this Council Members not hostile to this Government not unreasonably opposed to everything we do, but members who are ready to cooperate with Government in this matter in all matters, members who really seek to do what is right, indicated that there was still uneasiness in the mind of such men because some of these sentences had not been examined and there was sufficient indication of that same feeling in the proposals for revising the terms of reference to the Committee. I think Hon. Members will remember that. Well to meet these apprehensions the Government of India have decided to have all these cases examined and revised by two judges of the High Court, one being an Indian and one being a European in order that they may recommend to his Excellency the Viceroy or the Governor-General in Council as the case may be through the local Government such action as they think fit either in the direction of remitting or commuting sentences or any other such action as they may think desirable, having regard to the circumstances of the case.

Desire of Govt, of India.

My Lord, it is the desire of the Government of India that full justice should be done in this matter. They are as anxious as any member of this Council that innocent men should not be detained in jail. One point, however, I did omit: our intention is that the cases of those men who remain under sentences should normally be enquired into by these judges and also any other cases which may specifically be referred to them by his Excellency, or the Government of India. Now I do hope that this will meet the wishes of Council and indicate the desire of Government to see justice done. Believe that such a tribunal as we propose being composed of judicial officers will be far more effective for the purpose of seeing that justice is done than any general Committee of Enquiry which may be appointed to investigate the general occurrences. Further, not only will the officers have the benefit of their judicial experience but by reason of their being on the spot they can be got to work immediately and directly, so that I hope the matter will be dealt with in a reasonably expeditious way.

There is one other clause in the Bill, (clause 5) to which I must draw attention and that merely provides for the payment of compensation where the property of any person has been commandeered by the military authorities. Members of this Council are aware that when Martial Law is declared and when the military authorities take over control they frequently must, and frequeatly do, commandeer things for their own use if such action is necessary in the public interests. All that this clause proposes is that Government should pay compensation for such commandeering, and it provides the needs by which the compensation may be assessed.

My Lord, summarising what I have said I want to make one or two points quite clear. This Bill is the inevitable consequence of Martial Law, whether Martial Law was necessary or not must at least to protect our officers. The Bill will not in any way forestall the decision of the Committee of Enquiry. The Indemnity of officers is limited perfectly reasonably, to those who have acted *bona fide*, and the question of *bona fide* will be decided by the courts. The validating clause to which I have offered already does not accept either any case tried by the Commissions or any appeal to the Privy Council.

Further in order to prevent any injustice, and so far as we are able, to enable us to exercise such clemency as is compatible with the public interest, we are having the cases of the men convicted by these Summary Courts and still in jail revised by two of the best judicial authorities that we can procure.

Reasonable Bill.

My Lord, I contended that this is a reasonable Bill, a Bill of the most moderate character, and that it only affords such protection as it is essential for us to give to our officers protecting which they have right to demand of us, and which it is our paramount duty to give them. I may be asked why the Bill is introduced at this season. Indeed I promised the Council to explain this, and having regard to what your Excellency said, if I am only to speak once both on the Bill and the Amendment save for any right of reply, I ought to explain why the Bill is introduced. The reason is very simply. This is not passed now. If it is not brought into effect now, then our officers who exhypothesis have behaved fairly and properly are to be left liable to suits at the instigation of any malicious person. Is that reasonable? Is that fair? I may be told that no suits will be brought. My Lord, suits might be brought, might even be decreed against them before any Bill was brought forward in this Council, and these suits will be not against the men who have acted *male fide* but against those who have merely done their duty with the great care and in the most reasonable manner, can anybody say to this Council that this is a position to which reasonable man here can ask us to submit our officers. Many of the men against whom suits might be brought, against whom might be taken, may have gone from this country. Should they be left with this sword of Damocles' hanging over them although they have done nothing to deserve it Is that fair?

Punjab Government's opinion.

Then there is another point if this Council does not validate the detention of these criminals, to whom I referred just now, in jail, then we shall have at once to release a large body of dangerous offenders on the world. I have told you that we have consulted the Punjab Government in this matter and they were definitely of opinion that such a release was not compatible with public safety. The men are not convicted of minor petty offences at all. They are men who were engaged in the burning and looting of stations, in the attacks on railway lines, and in the cutting of telegraph wires, men guilty of theft and very many of them of arson, that is, a class of men who cannot be released with safety at present; and I submit that this Council would be well advised if they do not ask us to release them. My Lord, looking round the Council here, I see many members who have large vested interests in the country. I should like to know how long they would retain their lives if the forces of disorder were once to break loose hereafter. I ask the members of this Council to look at the question in that light. Is it not their bounden duty to afford protection to those who have undertaken terrible responsibilities in times of difficulty, and done their duty *bona fide* and honestly? That is the question that I put to each member here. I want them to visualise what is the position of an officer of Government under such circumstances. Take the case of a young military officer. He does not know whether Martial Law has been rightly or wrongly proclaimed. His one object is to perform his duty, to do it fairly and honestly. He is told that the country is in disorder, and that his duty is to suppress this disorder. He tries in a reasonable honest and fair way to carry out, what he believes to be, his duty, and then when he comes to this Council for protection, my Lord, are we to say—no we cannot give it to you until an inquiry has taken place or postpone it till some other day? I do hope and trust that this Council will not endorse any such monstrous proposition.

Importance of law and order.

It is often assumed that only Europeans and Government are interested in the maintenance of order. The Hon. members know that this is not so. Once rioting breaks out who are the people who suffer? At least some Hon. members of this Council know that they would be the first to suffer. Their whole existence depends on the maintenance of law and order in this country and how can they expect, how can any member of this Council expect, military officers of Government to do their duty unless they receive reasonable support? A military officer is in a position of peculiar difficulty. If he does not suppress disorders he is liable to censure, blame and punishment at the hands of his superior officers. If he does not take adequate measures he may be removed from his office. Why even civil officers in England have been held to blame for action of this kind. Take the case of the Major of Bristol. After the Bristol riots he was accused of failing to do his duty in not having taken adequate measures to quell the riot, and he was prosecuted, but apart from his personal responsibility, every officer of Government in this country is responsible under the system of administration for the lives and property of those living under his charge.

Let each member visualise to himself what his position would be faced with these difficulties often with insufficient forces at his disposal, to cope with disorders doing, what he thinks to be, his duty acting, according as God gives him, to see the right and then being penalised and held liable to prosecution and persecution afterwards for no reason whatsoever.

"I have spoken with some heat."

My Lord, I have spoken with some heat, because I want to make it plain that I do conceive that refusal to grant the limited protection which we ask for our officers would be a gross injustice to those whom we have solemnly undertaken to protect: My Lord, I attempted in this speech to say nothing that can in any way prejudice the result of the inquiry by the Commission: I have dealt solely with principles not with actions, whether any particular action was reprehensible, whether it was right or whether it was wrong. Is not a matter which comes within this Bills that is a matter either for the Committee of Enquiry and subsequent action by Government or proceedings by a court.

Promotion of "racial ill-feeling"

I have endeavoured throughout my speech to avoid saying anything which may prejudice the enquiry: I have endeavoured, and hope successfully, to avoid saying anything which might promote racial ill-feeling. I would ask hon. members who follow me, so far as they are able to follow, the same course remembering always how far the deliberate promotion of racial feeling—no I will cancel that word deliberate, for I do not wish to excite myself—I will say ill-feeling has been responsible for the deplorable loss of life for the terrible happenings in this country. I would ask each member of this Council in speaking to this motion to realise that any intemperate language of his which may revise or promote such ill-feeling is a great danger, the man who uses it is still a real disservice to this country in persuing a course of conduct the dangers of which in present circumstances it is difficult to estimate.

AFTER LUNCH.

Pandit Malaviya resuming, discussion on the Indemnity Bill, after lunch, dwelt at length on what happened at Amritsar before the arrest of Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Kechilew and what happened immediately after their arrest to show there was no indication of any open rebellion to justify the declaration of martial law. He gave a graphic account of how people were bombed from aeroplane and fired at by troops when they were holding public meetings and mentioned that boys ranging of ages from seven to fourteen were killed. Certainly these young boys could not rebel to overthrow the British Government.

The speaker next dwelt on the situation at Lahore, Gujranwala and other places between the 6th and 10th April. He asked the Home Member to cite a single instance which justified the authorities to take action in Jhallanwalabag which, in the speaker's opinion, was downright butchery. He asked the Government what justification there was of flogging to the extent that it was done. It was surprising that notwithstanding all the resources at the disposal of the State the Government had to take resort of flogging. He next gave a detailed account of how respectable men, professors, lawyers, bankers, etc., were handcuffed and marched through public streets and cited numerous instances of how cases were dealt with by the martial law commission. All these happenings were mainly due to the attitude of the authority rather than that of the people.

Are Atrocities in Name of Law to be Indemnified?

Referring to the treatment to respectable men, he asked whether such indignities to which those men had been made victims were justified on the part of officers and that were such officers who committed every atrocity in the name of law and order to be indemnified by the Government? By all those facts he wanted to give a clear idea of the happenings to the Council before the members of the Council might give their vote in favour or against the introduction of the Bill. He wanted to discuss two points, mainly, whether there were any open rebellion or any insurrection or any riots amounting to war, and whether the actions taken by the officers were in the public interest. He thought that it had not been shown. They promised in their resolution of 14th April, 1919, that they would give the officers protection after the peace was restored. Now, such a promise did never mean that the officers should do all the atrocities imaginable in order to terrify the people into dumb anguish of terror.

A Preposterous Allegation.

The Hon. the Home Member's allegation that the question whether martial law was justified would be taken up by the Committee of Enquiry was preposterous. When the very foundation whether martial law was justified or not was going to be re-examined what reason there was to indemnify the officers before the very foundation is proved to be true? The very wordings of the speech of the Hon. Member were means to prejudice the findings of the Committee. If such Bills were going to be passed then the Committee of Enquiry would not give any hope of justice to the terrified public in the Punjab. He did not want that any particular individual be censored, but he was anxious that facts be proved, whosoever might have been responsible for such acts. Such facts should stand before the public opinion both in this country and in England, He wanted some consolation to be given to the men who lost their sons, to the helpless children who had lost

(Continued on page 12.)

POSTPONE THE INDEMNITY BILL.

(Continued from page 11.)

their fathers, and the poor and helpless wives who had lost their husbands. These miserable people called for the careful consideration of the Government. If the Government was in a hurry to introduce this Bill before any persons in jails were released then, why did not the Government call the Council earlier, and if the Government could wait so long why should it not wait further till the findings of the Committee were out. He did not know of any man who had so far been released instituting any case against the officer who sentenced him to that punishment. The people in the Punjab were too much terrorised to even dream of such cases being brought in the ordinary Court of Law, and even if any one did he did not think that any one who acted with good faith would be charged by any judge.

After this Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya entered into the general aspects of the question and took up clause by clause and proposed amendments in almost all of them.

Things Left in the Dark.

He welcomed the announcement of the Home Member about the appointment of two judges to consider the sentences passed under martial law commissions, but he wanted information as to the exact scope of their enquiry. Whether their finding would be final and whether they would consistitute themselves into a Court of Law. The procedure had not been indicated and it was difficult to form any opinion. He asked the Home Member to furnish any information he could on these points.

His Excellency the Viceroy:—The Hon. Member will please proceed with his speech.

Pandit Malaviya continuing said in the absence of any definite information he took it that things were left in the dark, and in a vague and unsatisfactory condition.

Pandit Malaviya had spoken for three hours and forty-five minutes and had not finished when the Council adjourned at six in the evening till to-morrow.

The Viceroy said the Council would sit to-morrow from eleven to one thirty and from three until they finished.

SIMLA, Sept. 19

The Imperial Legislative Council reassembled this morning, his Excellency the Viceroy presiding. After interpellations, Pandit Malaviya resumed discussion on the Indemnity Bill. He continued criticising the provisions of the Bill in detail and suggested that sections 2 and 3 of the Bill be deleted for the interests of those who had suffered in life and who had been subject to all sorts of indignities, humiliations and sufferings. He referred to the case of Mr. Gurdial Singh, Bar.-at-Law at Amritsar. This gentleman has, according to the evidence of the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar, tried his best throughout to queli the disturbances, and even at the risk of his life had tried to keep the mob back the bridge. In short, throughout Mr. Gurdial Singh was trying his level best to help the military authorities to meet the emergency. He was afterwards arrested and taken to Lahore and put in jail under all sorts of indignities, humiliations and bodily suffering. It was a criminal folly to have arrested such men and how would the officers justify their acts against such a noble soul. It was better if such officers were brought to trial for such atrocities, and if the Government itself punished such men such acts would greatly allay public anxiety. Such persons and officers never deserved to be indemnified.

Referring to the clause which would compensate those men who had incurred some loss in property being used by military authorities, the Pandit said that however much liberal the Government may consider this provision to be, still it was defective. Why should not the Government compensate the loss of innocent lives along with the loss of property? In arguing that the Government should not hurry with the legislation he read a telegram from the Punjab Indian Association repudiating the statement of Sir Malik Umar Hayat that the Punjab did not want a commission of enquiry and also quoted the opinion on the subject of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, the London "Daily News" and the "Capital" (of Calcutta). He said nobody could dispute the authority of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar who questioned the propriety of passing the Indemnity Bill at this stage and quoted extracts from his article in the "Social Reformer."

Not the Right thing.

He urged the Government would be wise in postponing the Bill which the Government could pass by its official majority. It was not the right thing to flourt public opinion. It was not for actions of this kind that Britain shed her blood in the war. He appealed for sympathy, for justice between man and man, between European and Indian, and made the same appeal to the Viceroy to stay the legislation. No Government in England would have dared pass such a legislation under circumstances similar as in India. Pandit Malaviya spoke for forty minutes this morning.

Two points.

Mr. Thompson speaking on the Indemnity Bill said that he had no intention to touch upon the legal questions or the questions of constitutional law which had been referred by the Hon. Pandit. They would be dealt by the Law Member if he thought fit. He meant to discuss the administration of martial law in special reference to the allegations brought by the Pandit and Mr. Chanda. Before proceeding to refute such allegations he wanted to make two remarks.

The first was that the statement made by Mr. Chanda that on the 11th April orders prohibiting the publication of events in the martial area, were passed against the Indian papers only. The fact was that every paper had to submit for censorship any publication that it wanted to insert in its columns and the order applied equally to all papers whether Indian or Anglo Indian.

The second point was the remark made by Mr. Chanda that the orders passed against Mr. Gandhi to enter the martial law area were mainly meant to injure the feelings of both the Hindus and the Mahomedans, who wanted to fraternise on the 9th, on the Ramnaumi day. He said that fraternisation took place on the 9th of April, while the orders for the exclusion of Mr. Gandhi were passed some 48 hours before that day. He thought that he would be able to show to the Council that the stories which had been narrated by the Pandit, were a distortion or an exaggeration or misunderstanding of the facts. The first case he wanted to refer was the exclusion of Mr. C. F. Andrews from the Punjab. Mr. Andrews was proceeding to Lahore as a representative of some leading Indian papers. On the 5th May the Punjab Government received a telegram from the "Independent" saying that Mr. C. F. Andrews was to report to them the conditions of affairs of the province in special reference to the administration of martial law to the "Bengalee", the "Leader", the "Independent", the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and ten others. Now the papers whom this gentleman represented, had distinguished themselves by the bitterness of their attack on the Punjab administration. Could the Punjab Government be expected to use their good offices on behalf of these newspapers who had by their unfair unfair and one-sided view earned their exclusion from the province?

Jullauwala bagh incident.

Coming to the Jullauwala Bagh incident he said that the casualties there according the Pandit Malaviya amounted to 530. Now the Government of the Punjab had adopted every means in its power to ascertain the actual number of deaths there. A proclamation was made in Amritsar and the surrounding villages inviting all persons who had any information regarding the names of those who had met with their deaths. Instructions were issued to the local authorities there to encourage men to come forward and give any information they possessed. All those actions were taken simply to ensure that every possible step was taken in that direction. The result of the enquiry was that the total number of casualties amounted to 291, and any further number suggested by anybody must be taken with great discretion.

Coming to the Badshahi Masjid case Mr. Thompson pointed out that at the meeting there the gentleman in the chair had explicitly stated that their deliberation being of a private nature no C.I.D. man was welcomed and then pointed towards a certain C.I.D. Inspector who was subjected to the fury of the mobs. Now the story which the Hon. Pandit had given about some utterances made by that C.I.D. Inspector seemed to be entirely baseless. He had before him the record of that case. He had been through the whole evidence and there was not a single suggestion anywhere either in the statement of witnesses for prosecution or in the statement of the witnesses for defence nor in the statement made by the accused himself nor was there any cross-examination of the witness of the prosecution of the truth of the story which the Hon. Pandit had told them. As regards the allegation about the stoppage of water and electric supplies at Amritsar he pointed out that they were done under the necessity demanded by the circumstances. The people flocked in number to the electric house and were going to attack and the officer commanding thought it fit to cut off the electric supply for some days. He was informed that water supply was stopped on the night of the 10th by the military as there was rumour in the city that the supply was poisoned. Under such circumstances no military officer could have done otherwise.

Coming to the Pandit's remarks that bankers, respectable men, and merchants were arrested and hand-cuffed and subjected to all sorts of indignities and humiliations Mr. Thompson said that as far as they were informed such men were not hand-cuffed and put to all sorts of inconveniences that the Pandit had narrated. He said at that time Englishwomen and children were also confined inside the fort because of violence of the mob. They remained there sevral days deprived of all comforts and conveniences which they had in their homes. In some cases even the common decencies of ordinary life were denied to them. Was the Council going to condemn the temporary arrangements that were made for those respectable gentlemen at Amritsar, when it found that English women and children were subject to similar inconveniences at that time?

Gujranwala Riots.

Coming to Gujranwala Mr. Thompson said that the description given by the Pandit was based on wrong information. When certain persons were hand-cuffed there and taken to jail if some Hindus were guarded by Mahomedan sepoys, and if some Mahomedan prisoners were led by Hindu sepoys it was not meant to ridicule the union between the two great communities, rather they were by accident and not by any desire to do so. In the Kasur case he admitted that some school boys were flogged. The reason was that the boys grew into such a danger that the headmaster had to evoke the help of the military police. Returning to martial law notices he said that such notices were the most important part of the machinery of martial law. When the martial law notices were first posted on the walls in the city certain persons tore them and defaced them. If this procedure had been allowed to continue then there was a possibility of some innocent men being shot down for that offence. Now Colonel Frank Johnson took a right course and asked the owner of a certain house to look after the notices and see that they were not destroyed. The usefulness of such a measure was greatly proved by the fact that since that time hardly any notices were further torn down and such grand results amply justified such hardships as might have been inflicted upon some respectable citizens.

Salaaming to Military.

Pandit Malaviya's remarks that the punishments inflicted upon many unfortunate victims were heavy was hardly justified. The court martial by its very name and scope implied that there would be no reason made out for any punishment that it might deem fit to impose on a particular individual. An order regarding the salaaming of military was such as did not concern him and he did not know how many persons were punished for such offence. But taking a particular instance which the Hon. Pandit had noted he could confidently assert that that individual was not punished for having to salaam an officer. Rather he was convicted of another offence.

Coming to the Ranagar case he said that it had specially engaged the attention of the Punjab Government and two special officers were appointed to report the matter and both invariably held that the burning of the effigy of the King-Emperor did really take place. He thought that he had succeeded in convincing the Council that the allegations made by the Pandit were entirely baseless. Here Mr. Thompson gave details of the rumours that had been spread amongst the ignorant and uneducated people. He was going to narrate them simply to show how much an agitator could successfully lead the public out of the path of law and order. People were told that nobody could possess more than ten bighas of land, that fifteen per cent. of all products would be taken by the Government and that His Honour Sir Michael O'Dwyer and the Hon. Mr. Shafi were shot dead.

Concluding, Mr. Thompson told a sorrowing story of the effect of the hartal which was not so innocent as the Pandit wanted the Council to believe. Two children in a poor Christian family died for want of milk and nourishment at Lahore and all efforts of the poor parents to procure food from the bazaar failed. He asked the Council to decide at whose door did the death of the two poor children lie.

Sir Malik Umar Hayat supported the Bill on behalf of the whole Punjab. In his opinion the Bill had come rather late in the day and should be passed at once. The officers who acted under the order of superior officers, must be protected and loyal soldiers should not be left one single day without legal protection. The Bill has been framed in such a way that no one could take objection. He said the condition in some places was such as to make martial law absolutely necessary. He gave instances of what happened in Amritsar, Lahore and Gujranwala, and said if martial law was introduced a few days earlier much hardship which came later would have been avoided.

Is it expendient to pass the Bill?

The Maharajah of Cassimbazar said he was quite alive to the gravity of the situation in the Punjab which necessitated martial law. He doubted however whether it would be expedient to pass the Bill in the teeth of strong expression of opinion against it in the country. Moreover the Committee should be given a fair chance.

Mr. Crum said nothing much remained to be said after the lucid explanation by the Home Member of the real situation. He wondered whether Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Chanda really wanted to dissuade the Council from accepting the Bill. If that was so they have had a crushing reply. He asked what would happen if Government failed to give protection to those officers who had obeyed their orders. He wondered if opponents to the Bill realised that situation. He strongly urges for acceptance of the Bill.

Rai Sitanath Roy supported the amendment moved by Mr. Chanda and said thereby he did not minimise the gravity of the situation. He fully realised it was the paramount duty of Government to protect their officers, but no harm would be done if Government undertook legislation after the Committee of Enquiry had reported.

The Council adjourned for lunch at 1-15 p.m.

AFTER LUNCH.

The Council reassembling after lunch, Mr. Hailey spoke on the Bill and said his justification to intervent in the debate was that he had opportunity to be in close touch with the administration of the Punjab at the time of the disturbance. He gave a connected history of the agitation which brought about the state of things in the Punjab which every one deplored and controverted the statements made by Pandit Malaviya. He showed the arrest of Dr Satya Pal and Dr. Katchlew was justified for they had been constantly agitating the public by inflammable speeches which brought the Government into contempt before the eyes of people. He asked the Council to judge what was the effect of these speeches. Attempts were also made to inflame the Mahomedans against the British Government on the side of Turkey, and the Government as a responsible government were bound to take action. What happened at Amritsar was known to every body and the situation in Lahore, though peaceful in the beginning, was aggravated by false rumours about the arrest of Mr. Gandhi whose coming to the Punjab was believed by the common people to be the advent of Christ, of Mahomet, or Srikrishna. They believed Mr. Gandhi would come and relieve the people of the burden of the Rowlatt Act. The editor of a newspaper, who had subsequently arrested, himself admitted that the atmosphere was surcharged at this juncture. The minds of the people were inflamed by a variety of literature and gave several instances to illustrate his point. He quoted from the judgment of the Commission which tried the Badshahi Mosque case and showed if timely actions were not taken the situation in Lahore would have passed out of control. Was the Council going to believe that these responsible officers would perjure themselves?

Continuing, Mr. Hailey read extracts from the posters that were widely distributed calling upon the Hindus, the Mahomedans and the Sikhs to rise against the British Government and gave account of what happened at Kasur to show that action taken by Government to deal with the situation was perfectly justified. It was very easy sitting in the Council Chamber in an atmosphere of security of life and prosperity which was the outcome of British rule to minimise what happened in the Punjab. It was easy to abuse Government, but would the Council say how were they to deal with a martial, virile race of the Punjab, who were highly inflamed and in a state of highest excitement.

Gujranwala Affairs

Referring to Gujranwala affairs he said what happened there was absolutely premediated, which was clearly proved by the fact that the American missionaries left the day before the outrages took place. They knew what was going to happen and Mr. Hailey asserted there was absolutely no justification of the outrages committed by the people.

Nobody could say that the Government had no justification to adopt preventive measures. What happened in the Punjab would justify any Government to declare martial law. In conclusion he said India was beginning on the threshold of a new political career, after surging Bartals of the war, and asked the house to view questions from higher administrative standpoint and quoted Mr. Shastri who said the Punjab Government had a strong case to adopt strong measures.

ADDITIONAL OPEN LETTERS.

XI *

To The Government of India

(ENCORE.)

Sirs,—It has been observed that the older generation has on its side all the arguments and that the younger generation has all the success. The reason is that however logical the reasoning of the old, it takes no account of the only factors which persuade the young. What weight can a laborious demonstration of the propriety of constitutional morality carry with minds which doubt the propriety of any constitution at all, or, at all events, of the particular constitution which oppresses? What use is it theatrically asking Bolshevists whether it is not less "merciful to give a mob its head," when their feeling is that there are far worse things in the world than mobs and anarchy? What gain in dwelling on the duty of subservience to majority rule, when Athanasius boasts his *Athanasius contra mundum*? And why vaunt that you will not suffer yourselves to be put on your trial when you cannot, even if you will escape the bar of posterity, history and contemporary conscience? The point is not whether you will establish a court for your own vindication; the court is already here, and your failure to appear can only bring judgment against you by default. If brag about honour allure you, see how Carnot shone when he swore *on his honour* that Dreyfus was guilty. It may interest you to hear that "the average statesman may be described as a man who has taken a postgraduate course in *diddling*." You are among the next of kin of Mr. Jeremy Diddler. About the version of the motives of the new Amir in beginning the Third Afghan War, it has been remarked that "one feels that there must be another and more reasonable side to the whole business" and the clauses of the Indemnity Bill may make Mr. Jeremy D. proud of his paternity. Since fools rush in where angels fear to tread, I feel tempted to reconstruct the story of the Garden of Eden, in the light of the Serpent's version.

It is true that they who depreciate Britain's work in India bite granite; the achievement is a shining mass, like the Sun,—not to those that cannot see! But there are *spots* in the sun also, and no denial can avail against the observed fact with its far-reaching consequences. When I asked you not to stoop to make debating points, I was not running away from an encounter in debate; I rather suggested that particular points are irrelevances—the murders of Amritsar and the necessities of law and order, like flowers that bloom in the spring, have nothing to do with the case. There are two immediate and distinguishable requirements; the determination of facts, with the view of *settling* rights and duties, of citizens and officials, when disturbances recur,—is one; but the more clamorous necessity is the removal without delay of the injustices that can still be removed. Mr. Malaviya's proposition of a Summary Tribunal would have met all the hankerings of public conscience; you aggravate the original mischief when you, through your Indemnity Bill, validate existing sentences, and seem to take away any remedial rights that may still have remained to the sentenced. This is not cricket.

Must it then be once more didactically impressed upon you, that a Government is only one of the many arms of a community? that citizens are even more powerful to help in emergencies than officials? that their liability to blunder, temper, criminal impetuosity, is no greater? that there can be fairly no condonation of official miscarriages without a similar oblivion of similar misbehaviours of private citizens? A Provincial Government is not merely an agent of the Government of India; it is also one of the parties between which you have to judge honestly; you abdicated your most important duty when you shirked response to the appeal of Punjab citizens and your own Indian colleague, Sir Sankaran Nair.

Turn away, therefore, from particular points, and envisage the question as a Whole. On the eve of entrusting responsibilities to Ministers emanating from the people, present to them a great tradition. Whatever is best *administered* is best; and no Administration can be good which sets itself *above* the people *from* whom it should emanate. Assert the British tradition without reserve that official position is not one of irresponsible *authority*, but of crushing burdensome *service*; that neither the authority exercised nor the restricts imposed on the people should exceed the measure of the *need*; that citizens are more often correct than officials in the estimate of sufficiency of this need; that Sidmouth and Castlereagh only earned the undying hatred of the British people by sending Government thanks to the yeomanry who recklessly massacred at Peterloo that Mr. Balfour's "do not hesitate to shoot" has not added a millimetre to his political stature; that the world is no longer ruled by sovereigns and statesmen, nor even by irresponsible chatterers; that sovereigns have gone, that the "statesmen" are going, the Jeremy Diddlers will not stay on for long. "Nothing endures—everything passes away; even the passing away passes away." If, *in* presence of this splendid possibility of enveloping yourself in blazing glory and blazing the path of your Indian coadjutors and successors, you still persist in putting yourselves out of court by declining to provide facilities for the still remediable injustices; if you wilfully will ignore the issue whether there were not *more merciful* ways than yours even to quell disorders of the Punjab magnitude, if you will insist that persecution of political leaders was essential to the restoration of quiet, and will not submit *this* to investigation or defence,—then, indeed, I do not see why you asked the Punjab to recruit for the war to make the world safe for democracy: like Napoleon at Waterloo, (craving for Grouchy and discerning in the clouds of dust on the horizon, only Blucher), I shall exclaim: "It is the *Prussians* who are coming"! The insensibility to human life which the war fostered, is producing in London its fine crop of nightly crimes; the insensibility to citizens' right which Governments deemed essential during the war seems destined to fasten on a suffering world bonds and chains and official orgies in piping times of peace. Instead of enabling us to rejoice:

> Now is the winter of our discontent
> Made glorious summer by this sun of Chelmsford.

you drive us to recall the parent (and patented) Prussianism—its conjunction of frightfulness and pleas of Necessities of State with efficiency and care for the people's material welfare. Even Bismarck could say that the Kings of Prussia were the fathers of their people; the analogy with *mabap sirkar* seems complete. But seriously, is it worthwhile infringing the Prussian patent and passing it on as a *damnosa hereditas* to the men who will be your coadjutors and successors—will imitate your gestures of authority and mimic your antics of superhumanity? Your confession as strong men that Governments may blunder and should welcome co-operation of citizens to remedy injustices would have lighted their way into bureaucracy with visions of humanity obscuring the dust of despatch-boxes; the Great Expectations of the people, which are sure to handicap their popularity anyhow, would have been partially satisfied by the avowal of sympathy for citizens without votes. Now theirs will be the doom the great god beaten with slippers when the crop which was to reward his worship did not materialise.—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

* We are glad that our correspondent has decided to give more letters of the series.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS IN INDIA.

PREPARATIONS PROGRESSING EVERYWHERE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

In connection with the forthcoming peace celebrations throughout India the wearing of a button hole Union Jack flag is likely to be a prominent feature of any outward sign of rejoicing. It may be remembered that in the "Our Day" celebrations millions of small flags were disposed of at prices ranging from one anna upward. Rai Bahadur Seth Sukhlal, O.B.E., of Calcutta who presented ten million flags to her Excellency Lady Chelmsford for the "Our Day" Fund has recently given the same number to his Excellency the Viceroy in order that they may be disposed of during the peace celebrations from 13th to the 16th December and the proceeds devoted to assisting the men disabled in the war as well as those homes which have lost their supporters.

In this connection the following letter from his Excellency the Viceroy to Sir George Lowndes, President of the Peace Celebration Committee, will be read with special interest:—

"Viceregai Lodge, Simla, 17th Sept., 19 .

My Dear Sir George.

I am glad to know that preparations for the peace celebrations in India from the 13th to 16th of December are progressing throughout the country. I have great hopes that the generous gift of ten million button hole flags which I recently received from Rai Bahadur Seth Sukhlal Karnani, O.B.E., will result in a substantial sum being realized for the benefit of soldiers who have been disabled in the great war and the dependents of those who have fallen. I trust that you will be able to make it widely known in India that the proceeds of this gift will be devoted entirely to this noble purpose.

Sincerely yours,

Sd/. CHELMSFORD

LOOTERS OF RICE SHOPS CONVICTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19

The Deputy Magistrate of Serampore disposed of a case in which twenty-three mill-hands, Hindus and Mahomedans, were charged with looting rice-shops in Gaurhati bazar on the 7th September. The magistrate convicted all the accused. Six of the accused being boys were fined Rs. 25 each and the rest to six weeks' imprisonment each.

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

"PARALYSING THE HAND OF JUSTICE."

(BY S. S. S.)

The "Times of India" in its leader on the Indemnity Bill, made it appear to be an innocent measure designed to protect only those that acted under necessity to carry out their unpleasant duty of restoring order and public peace. It was said that there was a necessity for it because under the constitutional la of England, enunciated every year in the Army Act, Martial Law is illegal. Now that clause clearly says that *in time of peace*, every British subject is of rights entitled to claim that he could only be punished after regular trial by a properly constituted judicial tribunal. It is a notorious fact that the Martial Law was proclaimed after the riots had been suppressed. It was really proclaimed almost under the same circumstances as gave birth to the Petition of Rights. In 1569, "Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland had risen and besieged and taken Bernard Castle and committed other acts of treasonable warfare", much more serious than what happened in Amritsar in April last. This started and was suppressed in December. Sir James Stephen, the greatest authority in Criminal Law, points out that the Commission which was subsequently issued in January, under which 600 persons were executed in Durham and Yorkshire was illegal, because the Crown has no right to resort to Martial Law as a special mode of punishing rebellion." That Commission authorized the officer "to punish with death" or inflict other punishment under Military Law on soldiers and other dissolute persons" for an example of terror to others and to keep the rest in due awe and obedience." If, as is mentioned in the Panditji's interpellations, gallows were erected in public places and men thrashed in public, is not the inference inevitable that those that ordered them had exactly the same object of keeping "natives" in awe as mentioned here?

Why hurry up the bill?

Undoubtedly, those facts have yet to be proved. If they require proof for the public to form its judgment is not the same caution needed for the Government? Why then hurry up the Bill? Then again, the "Times" conveniently overlooks other objectionable provisions of the Bill. Section 4 converts it into a damnifying Bill. It validates *ex post facto* sentences which *ex hypothesi* are illegal. In the discussion on the subject which took place in England in 1902 over a judgment of the Privy Council in a South African case, it has been settled that Martial Law is no law but "is the assumption by officers of the Crown of absolute power. . . . for the suppression of an insurrection and the restoration of order and lawful authority." It was also settled that the only justification for acts done under that so-called law is "necessity" for ensuring the safety of the realm and therefore only such acts as were dictated by such necessity or what appeared under the circumstances to be a necessity, would be justified and that it does not justify "the use of cruel and excessive means" nor "the infliction of punishment after resistance is suppressed" and the situation could be met by the ordinary law taking its usual course. On the other hand, there is a consensus of legal and judicial opinion that for acts done within the limits of "necessity" no protection of an Indemnity Bill is really needed as it is covered by the Common Law which has always recognized the principle embodied in the maxim *"salus reipublicae suprema lex."* Therefore, if the sentences were justified by the necessity of the then situation, they are valid without this section. No doubt it has been said by no less an authority than Sir Frederick Pollock, that under such circumstances Indemnity Bills are passed as a measure of prudence and grace. That can only refer to Clause 42) of the Bill, because in the next sentence he condemns the principle of Section 4. Says he: "Its office is not to justify unlawful acts *ex post facto*, but to quiet doubts, to prevent vexatious and fruitless litigation and quite possibly to provide compensation for innocent persons in respect of damage inevitably caused by justifiable acts which would not have supported a legal claim."

The last reason was urged in support of the Bill. But is Section (5) which limits compensation only to commandeered articles enough to cover the cases of hundreds of families who have been left destitute by the operation of the Martial Law?

What of Section 3!

What of Section (3) which converts the Bill into a pure validating Bill of unlawful Acts. For it makes a certificate of a Secretary even of the Punjab Government conclusive proof of the *bona fides* and the necessity of the impeached Act. Such a provision can be introduced in a Bill of this kind only in a godforsaken country like ours. For it takes away the only safeguard of this branch of law against the abuse of the doctrine of necessity by the Executive—to wit, the power of the ordinary courts to decide whether there was necessity for Martial Law and whether the act impugned was justified by the exigencies of the their situation. The enormity of this provision will be realized when it is remembered that nothing could have been done in the Punjab without the authority or knowledge or connivance of the Secretariat. Thus the section barefacedly pralysis the hands of justice and makes the whole trial a mockery.

MOSLEMS, TURKEY & PEACE.

INTEGRITY OF TURKISH SUZERAINTY DEMANDED.

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR ALL.

AGITATION TO CONTINUE

A public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was held at the Mastan Shah Tank, Bombay, on Thursday night, further to consider the questions of the Khilafat and the protection of the Holy Places of Islam. Mr. Miya Mahomed Haji Janmahomed Chhotani presided, and there was a very large attendance, about 15,000 people being present. Among those present was Mahatma Gandhi, who on arrival was received with cries of "Allaho Akbar." A little later, Mr. Miya Mahomed Haji Janmahomed Chhotani, the President of the meeting, and the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy arrived and they, were also received with loud cries of "Allaho Akbar." The proceedings were commenced by Hazzrat Shaikh Sulaiman Mirdad, who recited prayers.

On the motion of Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, seconded by Mr. Muhamed Miya Khandwani, and supported by Mr. Mahomedali Abdulkadar, Mr. Miya Mahomed Haji Janmahomed Chhotani was elected to the Chair.

Mr. Ahmed Hajee Siddick Khatri read the notice explaining the object for which the meeting was convened.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Miya Mahomed Haji Janmahomed Chhotani, the President of the meeting, addressing the assembly, said:—

Brothers in Faith and Beloved Countrymen,—It is very sad that we have been forced to assemble here again to-day to re-echo with one voice our sentiments regarding the vital religious problem much in the same way as we did when we had assembled here in a magnificent meeting some six months ago.

How well could it have been had this grand meeting been meant to express thankfulness and rejoicings instead of pain and distress which it is destined to express to-day! We were certainly expecting that we would gather together and voice forth from one end of the world to the other our gratitude to our Government and the Allies, with as much enthusiasm as we did to express our emotions and religious feelings, and appeal to our judicious Government to safeguard our interests at the Peace Conference. But it is a great pity that we are still denied the opportunity of realizing our expectations.

NOT AN ARTIFICIAL AGITATION.

Gentlemen, from the very beginning of the war, we Indian Mussalmans have proclaimed far and wide our sentiments regarding the question of Caliphate and the holy places of Islam situate in the Jaziratul Arab. Further, from the time the Peace Conference began its sittings we have been continuously by means of meetings, messages and memorials appealing for regard being shown to our religious feelings, so that the members of the Peace Conference might not commit any such blunder in the settlement regarding the Turkish Empire as might lead to the embitterment of the religious susceptibilities of about one hundred millions of British Mussalmans. But alas! our feelings and sentiments have up till now been very slightly dealt with. But on the other hand it is obvious from the newspapers and journals of the Allied powers that they are trying their utmost to declare our combined and unanimous voice as being the representation of but a few individuals. Hence it is that we meet here to-day again to acquaint the British Government and the Peace Conference that this is the united representation of all the Indian Mussalmans, that our efforts are real, and that there is no policy or artificiality underlying it.

Gentlemen, this voice, though it might be low and not sufficiently powerful, will vibrate from here to the heights of Simla and across the Ocean to the majestic shores of England, while mystically it will ring through Kaaba and the Tomb of Khazra to the very gates of Heaven.

Gentlemen, although we are perturbed in spirits and restless in mind to the extent of being deprived of mental equilibrium, yet we have only respectfully submitted our religious feelings, for by virtue of our constituting an important and loyal section of British subjects, we had strong hopes that our voice would meet with as much esteem at the Peace Conference as is enjoyed by the British Government.

THE HOPES RAISED.

Our hopes grew stronger when we learnt that Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, duly representing the voice of the Indian Mussalmans, aptly set forth our demands before the Peace Conference. Our hopes were further revived by our knowledge of the fact that some eminent and trusted Indians, i.e., H. H. the Aga Khan, Sahebzada Aftab Ahmed Khan and Mr. Yusufally, were permitted to accompany the Secretary of State for India and to represent the feelings of the Indian Mussalmans at the Peace Conference. Besides, our esteemed non-Muslim countrymen, H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner and Lord Sinha, also favoured our cause there. Although the aforesaid Muslim and non-Muslim gentlemen were selected regardless of our repeated entreaties for our elected representatives, yet we thought that it was a partial realization of our hopes and, therefore, we remained contented. Subsequently we read in newspapers that at the Peace Conference the Turkish delegates were treated with marked sympathy and that the courtesy and hospitality extended to them was more genuine than that accorded to the German delegates and that, in addition, the Turkish delegates were given liberty of oral discussion.

BUT NOT FULFILLED.

But we cannot help expressing our indignation and horror at the course the events have since taken. Greece and Italy are trying to realize their long-cherished desire by tampering with the integrity of the Turkish Empire, and we find that their ambitions are allowed to develop at the expense of our reasonable and just claims which are not only in keeping with the holy doctrines of our religion but are based on the most solemn pledge of Great Britain and the fourteen points of President Wilson.

Gentlemen, the threatened partition of the Turkish dominions and especially that of Thrace has wounded us to the very core of our hearts. "We can talk and think of nothing else." We are at a loss to understand as to why Turkey is subjected to a greater and more severe treatment than our arch-enemies—Germany and Austria. No claim was made to such of their provinces as had not been brought under subjection by the Allies by force of arms. Why, then, is Turkish Sovereignty over unconquered lands questioned? Is it being done on the basis that Turkey is a Muslim State? Why should the Empire remain silent over the untoward and proposed decision of the Peace Conference? Mr. C. F. Andrews is right when he says: "I cannot imagine a greater blow to British Prestige for justice in the East than would be given by British acquiescence in the dismemberment of Turkey."

FALSE STATEMENTS OF ALLIED PAPERS.

When we come to take into consideration the unjustifiable view apparently prevailing at the Peace Conference—a view that aims at the destruction of the legitimate Muslim feelings and sentiments—the reason becomes at once clear that it is the false, coloured and perverted statements of most of the Allied papers that have hypnotized the British delegates as well as President Wilson to such an extent that they have forgotten their former pledges. A remarkable testimony to this fact is given by Mr. Andrews in his valuable letter to the press. He writes: "I have seen, with a feeling akin to despair, the inspired articles which have flooded the papers in England and America describing the character of the Turkish race in terms that are cruelly false. Even the best papers are publishing these statements. The bigotry of religion is being appealed to, as well as the greed of the exploiters."

Gentlemen, we have moreover learnt with deep resentment that the same journals are trying their utmost to belittle the combined opinion of the Indian Mussalmans—which is growing in intensity and volume day by day—coupled as it is with the energetic efforts of the Mahomedans now in England—by confining it to a small section of educated Indians only. The worst of it is that when the Muslim representatives, who have been delegated to England to put forward the Muslim point of view, send their articles and contributions to them, contradicting wrong notions prevalent in that country, they can hardly succeed in getting them published inasmuch as the attitude of the whole press—leaving aside a few honourable exceptions of course—is totally hostile towards them. The British papers do not even publish reports of the important meetings held in England which it is their duty to publish, so much so, that the "Times" refused to publish, even in advertisement columns, the report of the Muslim meetings, although it is needless to add, due charges were offered to it. In such a circumstance, therefore, we should feel grateful to the "Morning Post" through whose hospitality some of the most important articles and reports have seen the light of day. We are also highly indebted to persons like Sir Theodore Morrison, Sir Edward Claude, Prof. Browne, Mr. Pickthal, Lord Ampthill, Lord Carmichael, Lord Islington, Sir John Hewett, Sir Francis Younghusband, and other well-wishers, including our Hindu friends who with their characteristic zeal for truth and courage are doing the most sacred duty of warning the Allies and particularly the British public against grave dangers consequent upon the proposed extinction of the Turkish Empire, by urging them to respect the religious sentiments of the Mussalmans and safeguard the legitimate interests of Turkey in consonance with the dictates of justice.

ISLAM'S HELP TO ENGLAD.

Gentlemen, whatever the present situation may be, we are however proud to feel that the Kings of Islam have in the past always cherished a regard for and maintained a friendly attitude towards the English. The Caliphs of Islam had many a time come to England's rescue on some of the most critical occasions of her history. And if England enjoys the position it occupies to-day it is to a greater part due to them. It was through the favour of the Muslim Monarchs of India that the English were allowed to establish their footing in this country. During the bitter struggle that was raging between France and England in India, the Ottoman Sultan wrote to Tippoo Sultan of Mysore, urging him to join hands with England. Similarly, during the anxious days of the Mutiny, a *Firman* from the Sultan of Turkey frustrated the serious Jehad movement that was in progress against the British among the tribesmen on the frontier of India. But this was not all. The Sultan at that time also willingly allowed the pouring of British troops into India through Egypt. And what was the result of this friendly attitude on the part of Turkey? It was, as we see to-day, the permanent establishment of the British Rule in India. It must be remembered that, no amount of reference to the Crimean war can belittle the significance or value of these services rendered to the British Empire by the Muslim Caliphs.

But to-day the Ottoman Empire itself is seeking justice at the hands of England. Justice and humanity demand that at this juncture the Government of H. I. M. King George V should help the Government of H. I. M Sultan Wahid Uddin Khan in the same way as the latter's ancestors had helped the former's forefathers. The present period offers a splendid opportunity to England for repaying to the present generation of the Turks the debt of gratitude she owes to their forefathers, so that the gallant soldiers of the Ottoman Empire and the seventy millions of Indian Mussalmans may in future prove a bulwark of Peace in case the proposed League of Nations falls short of its ideal.

REPLY OF PEACE CONFERENCE TO TURKISH DELEGATION.

Gentlemen, you have seen how friendly the Caliphs of Islam had ever been to Great Britain. But judge for yourself the change of the times from the reply of the Supreme Council to the Turkish representatives. It is disappointing in its tone and no sane person can view it without a thrill of despair. Of course the reply would come as a treat to persons who are either the enemies of the Turks or are ignorant of their bright history. We do not think the members of the Peace Conference know so little about them as to be unable to locate the causes which have frustrated in time past the sincere efforts of the Turks to march with the requirements of progress and reform. It is quite obvious that for the last 150 years the Ottoman Empire has been a prey to powerful plots and intrigues, all instigated by the neighbouring Christian States. And that one fact is responsible for the general stagnation in Turkey in matters of reform and progress. H. I. M. Sultan Wahid Uddin Khan, the Caliph of Islam, hit the plain truth when he said to the "Morning Post's" special correspondent that "they (intriguers) have for hundred and fifty years tried in every way to malign the Turks in European eyes, and they have been helped and encouraged a great deal by Russian diplomacy.....Very much of the trouble which has occurred in this Empire in the last hundred years has been due to the intrigues of these people." The fact, is, as history can bear out, that most of Turkey's troubles and misfortunes are due not to any shortcomings of the Turks but to the foibles and weaknesses of the conquered peoples. If therefore in the face of these significant facts the members of the Peace Conference are still inclined to think that the Turks have proved unfit to rule we can only say with the poet:

"Thou hast first thrown me into the mid-stream,
And now thou sayest, "Be careful; let not thy hem get wet."

JUSTICE OF TURKISH RULE.

If the Turks were really incapable of administering human justice, how on earth could a Christian of Prof. Bury's position pen this appreciation in his "Cambridge Modern History" that "in the 16th Century no higher justice existed in the world than that under the Ottoman Rulers." And in the words of Mr. Andrews, "what has been done in the past may again be repeated in the future." Similarly, history records that throughout the Greco-Turkish war of 1897 when the Turkish Troops were only a few miles distant from Athens much was said and written by the Military correspondents in the field regarding the clean fighting of the Turks who committed no massacring, sacking or raping at all. The President of the Turkish delegation to the Peace Conference, Damad Farid Pasha, has given expression to thoughts of similar nature. "We are no bigotted people," said he. "At a time when 'repression' could easily overcome 'rights' we had guaranteed to each community and creed the free employment of its laws and institution under its own religious and communal heads, so much so that the Christian subjects could live under us with honour."

Gentlemen, how is it possible for us Mussalmans to accept or appreciate the view held by the Supreme Council that "the idea that the impairment of any Muslim country will affect the whole Mahomedan world, is erroneous"? This is indeed pitiable, and the Council is greatly mistaken when it thinks like that. We are passing through the agonies of mental death; and the pity is that those who are to decide our fate are unable to gauge the depth of our feelings. We wish we had powerful words to give expression to our inner condition in order to acquaint to the full extent the members of the Peace Conference and other authorities concerned with the actual state of affairs. It now lies in God's Power alone to make them realize the seriousness of the situation and the depth of our sentiments, for it is only them that they will be able to do justice to us.

Gentlemen, we wish there had been some persons at the Peace Conference of the calibre and sympathy of Sir Theodore Morrison. In his most outspoken and truthful article on "England and Islam" he observes: "The view apparently prevailing at the Peace Conference at which by the way there has not been a single Mahomedan delegate from India, is that outside the Turkish homelands, there is no sympathy for Turkey. This is a disastrous blunder. You have but to meet the Mussalmans now in London to realize the white heat to which their anger is rising. In India itself the whole of the Mahomedan community from Peshawar to Arcot is seething with passion upon this subject. Women inside the Zenana are weeping over it. Merchants, who usually take no interest in public affairs, are leaving their shops and counting houses to organize remonstrances and petitions. For Mahomedans this one pre-occupation has swallowup all others. . . . . ."

I invite the attention of Government to the following warning of Sir Theodore Morrison: "The result must be made of the Near East a stormcentre more extensive and more dangerous to the world's peace than the Balkans have been in the last half century."

SUPPORT TO LONDON MUSLIMS' MEMORIALS.

Gentlemen, we, the Mussalmans of Bombay, lend our heart-felt support to all the Memorials submitted and meetings held hitherto, on the vital question of Caliphate by the Mussalmans in England. At the same time I wish to state briefly and concisely once again what our demands are:

(1) In accordance with well-known pledge given by the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Mr. Lloyd George, Turkish Sovereignty over Thrace, Constantinople and Asia Minor, etc., should remain absolutely intact and uninterfered with.

(2) All the holy places of Islam situate in the Jaziratul Arab should remain as before under the direct custody and trust of the Ottoman Empire.

(3) The Temporal and Spiritual prestige of the Caliph of Islam should be left uninterefred with so that he might be left free to bring about any reforms that he might deem proper for the material and moral development of his people.

THANKS AND REGRET.

It would be most improper on my part if I do not avail myself of this opportunity to thank H. E. the Viceroy for his kindly reference to and reassuring statement regarding the question of Caliphate in the current session of the Imperial Legislative Council. We have not the least doubt that the Government of India are in full sympathy with our cause and that the "feelings (of Muslim India) have been given fullest representation possible." His Excellency's sympathy with the Muslim point of view is well-known, and, therefore, it would be proper if he should represent our case once again with emphasis lest the Imperialistic and diplomatic designs of other powers prevail. In this connection we cannot help expressing our regret and disappointment at his Excellency's not allowing our deputation leave to wait upon himself. The grounds for refusal were that a "long period has elapsed since the holding of the public meeting on the 19th March" and that "the Government are fully acquainted with the Indian Muslims' sentiments." I am sure that if the Government had appreciated to the full the nature of obstacles in our way or the real significance of the deputation, their reply would not have been in the negative. However, I seize this opportunity to explain the reason as to why the long period was allowed to elapse. At the time we could possibly wait on his Excellency a great part of the country was in the throes of turmoil. During that time of extreme disorder and lawlessness our leaders preferred to assist Government, out of loyal motives, in the suppression of riots and other disturbances. And consequently the idea of the deputation was postponed. We had for obvious reasons no desire to embarrass the Government whose hands were already too full owing to the abnormal situation of the country. In view of the same reason the holding of an All-India Muslim Conference, as was resolved at our last meeting, had to be postponed. We craved leave fir an interview because the questions which we wanted to discuss with his Excellency, keenly affect the religious life and sentiments of the entire Muslim community. And we did not wish that his Excellency's information should be confined to telegrams and newspapers only.

LAST WORDS AND PRAYER.

Gentlemen, the present is the most critical period ever witnessed before in the whole history of Islam. Shaikh Sadi, the Nightingale of Shiraz, had only witnessed the sack of Bagdad at the hands of the barbaric hordes of Tartars when he wrote his immortal elegy beginning with the following couplets:

Well it were if from the Heavens Tears
of blood on earth should flow,
For the Ruler of the Faithful-Al-Mustasim, brought so low!
If Mahomed, at the Judgment from the dust thy head thou'lt raise
Raise it now, behold the judgment fallen on thy folk below.

But, to-day, the Caliphate and all the Muslim states are threatened with grave danger. It is indeed horrible and the shock is too great to bear. But what I said last time, I say it here again. A Mussalman never despairs "Do not despair of God's Mercy," is the Quranic injunction. Hence it is necessary that all of us should wholeheartedly and with a firm will, redouble our efforts with the view to avert the ominious evil. Mere expression of sorrows is not enough. I have full reliance upon the mighty and noble English nation and believe that their powerful interference for our sake will certainly be fruitful. But all the same, we have to assure them—English nation—oy every means possible that we feel the pinch. We should, therefore, go on with our work with the belief in the final triumph of our just cause, so that at the Peace Conference the representatives of Great Britain, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Montagu might be able to secure the fullest justice possible for us. The Quran enjoins that in the hour of peril a Mahomedan turns his thoughts to God. And hence in this greatest of perils, we turn to God, with all humility. Real help can only accrue from Him, Who can turn a beggar into a king and *vice versa* in no time. Our God is ever ready to help us provided we endeavour to become true Musalmans. "Do not be afraid of anything at all and do not feel anxious. Success will be yours, if you be true Musalmans." We should now raise our hands up to Heaven and beseech his guidance and succour so that he may through his grace and mercy enable us to climb the height of progress which is Islam's due."

The following resolution was then put from the Chair, and carried unanimously:—

"That this Public Meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay confirms the Resolutions passed at the mass meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay held on the 19th of March 1919."

The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy moved the following resolution:—

"That this Public Meeting has heard with indignation and dismay of the contemplated dismemberment of the Turkish Empire by the internationalization of Constantinople and the cession of Thrace to Greece and, the giving of the mandate of Hejaz, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, etc., to different European Powers and enters its most emphatic protest against this intended act of spoliation."

The Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy said:—

The Resolution which I have the honour to move is one of the principal resolutions and if pertains to what we have heard about the development of the Turkish question, since our last public meeting. The whole Turkish question is so big that I do not wish to speak anything in detail on this question as it has been before the public in full details, and it was also discussed at the All India Moslem League, and at our last public meeting; if I desire to speak at great length upon all these questions the time at my disposal is so short that it will not permit me to express myself fully. And the able speech of our worthy Chairman here to-night, has also fully enlightened you on the whole question.

Gentlemen, as the Resolution says, we have heard with consternation that the Turkish Empire is going to be broken up. Constantinople is to be internationalized. As you know, gentlemen, Constantinople is the seat of the Khilafat and any interference with this Metropolis of Islam, which has been so for the last four hundred years, will be resented by the Moslem World. It is full of mosques and is in all essentials a Moslem City and must not be internationalized. If other nations desire any facilities they should ask for them through the Turkish Government. The British Prime Minister has also given, what must be regarded as a solemn pledge, that Turkish Sovereignty shall remain intact so far as Constantinople and other places where Turkish people predominate are concerned.

Now, we come to Thrace. The population of Thrace is predominantly Turkish, some 8 to 11 per cent. of Greek and other nationalities. I ask the Powers that be, on what grounds Thrace is proposed to be made over to the Greeks. Is it on grounds of self-determination? According to the principle laid down, every nation is to be given the choice of self-determination, and if this principle is to be observed with regard to Thrace, it must decide in favour of Turkey.

WHY SHOULD TURKEY NOT HAVE MANDATE?

Now, I come to the fate of the other provinces of the Turkish Empire about which we are told that mandates are to be given to different European powers, for instance, Hejaz, Syria, Palestine, and Mesopotamia. If these provinces are able to manage their own internal affairs just like Australia and Canada, under the British suzerainty, there will be no objection to the Turkish Government allowing them to manage their internal affairs, as they wish. But, why should the Turkish Government not have the Mandate for them? First of all, the claim is that they belong to Turkey. The second claim is that they are mostly inhabited by Mussalmans, and lastly, these places contain the Holy places and Shrines of Islam, to which Mahomedans from all parts of the world flock in numbers, and the Sultan being the Khalif of the Mahomedans, he alone should have the right of the Mandate for them and no one else. Gentlemen, if it be urged that any interests of the non-Mahomedans, are to be safeguarded in these provinces, this can safely be managed by mutual arrangement between the Turkish and the Allied Governments. Gentlemen I have finished with the question and with the purport of the Resolution before you. It must be known to you, gentlemen, as you have heard from the President's speech, that our Moslem brethren who are in England, are doing their best to help our cause.

"OUR TRUST IS IN GOD."

We are further delighted to learn from the telegrams a few days ago, that, some eminent Britishers, who have been long connected with India have called upon the Secretary of State for India, and warned him of the dangers ahead, if the Turkish question is not settled to the satisfaction of the Moslem world. We know that the father of the present Caliph, Caliph Abdul Majid was a friend of the British. If the Turkish question is settled to the satisfaction of the Moslem World as we hope it will be, the British Empire will be a paramount power in Asia, with the cooperation of the Mussalmans. The Government of India have fully and emphatically represented our views to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, on the opening day of the present Council Sessions has also said so. It is really gratifying that the Government of India and Mr. Montagu are in sympathy with the Moslem view and we are sure, that the view so repeatedly and so emphatically expressed by the Mahomedans of India, at the various public meetings held in all parts of the country, together with this official support, will be heard at the Peace Conference. Our trust is in God, and we shall succeed.

Gentlemen, if I have not been able to do justice to this resolution, I hope you will excuse me, as I am at present in a very indifferent state of health. I am sure, the seconder will fully supplement, what shortcomings may appear in my speech.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, seconding the resolution, said he hoped the British Government and the Peace Conference would give their best consideration to this resolution.

MR. GANDHI'S SUPPORT.

In response to a demand from the assembly Mr. Gandhi addressed the meeting at this stage. He said he was afraid that peace would be difficult if the question of the Khalifat was not satisfactorily solved. It involved a question of the peace of eight crores of Mahomedans of India. He regretted to say that Mahomedan leaders had not done their duty regarding this question. They had not adequately agitated this question. He had drawn the attention of H. E. Lord Chelmsford and others to the intense feeling which prevailed among the Mahomedans over the question of the Khalifat, and asked them to bear in mind that fact.

MR. MONTAGU AND LORD CHELMSFORD'S DUTY.

In this question, the twenty-eight crores Hindus were at the back of the eight crore Mahomedans. The Hindus and the Mahomedans formed the largest part of the population of the British Empire and their request should therefore be sympathetically considered by the British Government. It was to be regretted that H. E. the Viceroy had devoted to the question of Turkey only one minute out of the fifty-five minutes of the speech which he delivered at the Council's meeting. His Excellency had said that he had been doing his best to bring the question properly to the notice of the British Government. They were thankful to his Excellency for this, but they would further asked him to make the question his own. It was also Mr. Montagu's duty—similarly to consider the question, and they both should say to the British Government that if the question of Turkey was not satisfactorily solved, they could not continue to hold their offices. In conclusion, Mr. Gandhi asked the Mahomedans to do their utmost by constitutional means to have the question satisfactorily settled. They should do it by peaceful means. To die was the principle of the true Satyagrahi, to kill was the principle of the beast.

Mr. Gulamali Moomanbhai supported the resolution, which was carried.

Mr. Faiz Badruddin Tyebji moved, the Hon. Mr. Salebhai Karimjee Barodawala seconded, and Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobhani suported the following resolution which was carried:—

NO DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT TO CHRISTIANS AND MOSLEMS.

"That this public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay resolves that no differential treatment should be accorded to the Christian and Moslem peoples and that the principle of self-determination which has been applied to the Christian peoples of Europe, should be made applicable to the Moslem peoples also under the suzerainty of the Khalifa."

A PLEDGE TO BE REDEEMED.

On the motion of Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, seconded by Mr. Haji Isa Haji Gosman and supported by Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddick Khatri, the following resolution was carried:—

"That this meeting resolves that in any event Turkey proper with Constantinople as its Capital 'and the renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace which are predominantly Turkish by race' should in accordance with the pledge given by Mr. Lloyd George on the 5th of January, 1918, on behalf of and in the name of the whole of the British Empire be left intact and uninterfered with under the sovereignty of the Sultan and that his temporal power over the Turkish State should not in any manner be reduced or, diminished by any sort of mandate."

EARLY PEACE WITH TURKEY.

Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Koor moved the following resolution:—

"That this public meeting respectfully approaches the responsible Ministers of the Crown with a request that having regard to the intense anxiety felt by the entire Mussalman population of India with regard to the Turkish Empire—an Empire with the stability of which the permanence and the future of Khalifat is intertwined, to satisfactorily settle, at an early date, the Turkish question and publish the conditions of Peace."

Mr. Badruddin Abdulla Koor said:—

In placing this proposal before you for your approval I shall request you to take a short retrospective survey of the past six months. It was exactly six months ago that we had assembled at this spot under the same President to consider over the religious question of Khalifat and the preservation of the Holy Places of Islam. Since then the political situation has not developed in our favour. It has made no advance towards the satisfaction of our legitimate aspirations and our religious sentiments and feelings. Peace with Germany has been signed and in a short time Austria will follow suit. But we are overwhelmed with grief owing to the gloomy reports of the future of Turkey which are published by the British as well as the Continental Press. The threatened dismemberment of the Turkish Empire by various devices has thrown the entire Mussalman population of India into consternation. For we maintain that the permanence and the future of Khilafat are intertwined with the stability of the Turkish Empire.

NO OBJECTION TO SELF-DETERMINATION.

If the Turkish Empire is divided into different Provinces, and if the Provinces are put under the mandate of different European Powers, the result will be that Turkey will be reduced to a small Power. We do not object to the right of self-determination being granted to the people of the different Provinces of the Turkish Empire, but these Provinces containing the Holy Places of Islam ought to be kept under the suzerainty of the Khalifa who shall continue to be the Protector of the Holy Places and the Defender of the Faith of Islam. What is required by us is that the temporal power of the Sultan should not be diminished. Besides we have strong reasons to apprehend that the solemn pledge given by Mr. Lloyd George on the 5th of January, 1918, on behalf of the whole British Empire in reference to the renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace which are predominantly Turkish by race, is not going to be redeemed. Is it consistant with the principle of self-determination to allow Grecian troops to occupy Thrace and other lands whose population to the extent of 89 per cent. is Turkish by race? Would not the principle of self-determination degenerate into a mockery if such acts were to secure the seal of approval from the Peace Conference?

MANDATE TO TURKEY.

As I have said just now, Indian Mussalmans have no objection to the principle of self-determination to be granted to the peoples of Hejaz, Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia. But these Provinces which con-

(Continued on page 14.)

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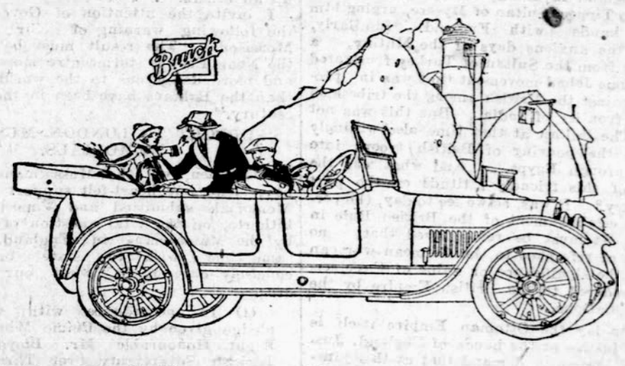

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MOSLEMS, TURKEY AND PEACE.

(Continued from page 13.)

tain the Holy places of Islam ought to remain under the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey. The Provinces should not be cut off from the body of the Turkish Empire and their mandate should not be given to any European Power but Turkey. The proposal to internationalize Constantinople is also inconsistent with the principle of self-determination. This Metropolis of the Turkish Empire which has been the seat of the Khalifate for four hundred and sixty years contains a population, which to the extent of ninety per cent. is Turkish by race. Besides Constantinople is studded with many architectural monuments and religious Institutions of Islam. These and other conflicting reports which have appeared in the Press have given rise to intense anxiety, agony and suspense among the Indian Mussalmans and we are therefore justified to request our Government to announce the conditions of Peace with Turkey. The situation perhaps tallies with the famous theory of Shankaracharya the Great Vedantist, who pronounced every physical phenomenon as mere Maya i.e., delusion and declared every possible thing to be unreal. In the same way the Peace Conference with its constant change of attitude has so far mystified the Turkish problem that its proper interpretation is now puzzling the minds of the Indian Mussalmans and every declaration made by it appears to be delusive and unreal.

We therefore pray that our Government should use its powerful influence at the Peace Conference to get the Turkish question settled not only on the basis of justice and equity, but also from the broad standpoint of liberal statesmanship and generosity. By doing so Britain will win the hearts of the Moslem World, will secure a commanding position in world politics and will consolidate her position both in Asia and Africa.

A RELIGIOUS CAUSE.

Brethren, our cause is a religious cause. Besides it is a true, just and righteous cause. It is therefore our paramount duty to make every possible effort to secure the religious objects we have in view. We are aware that his Excellency the Viceroy has done his best to bring our feelings and sentiments to the notice of the Imperial Government, and we are grateful to him as well as to Mr. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India for the sympathetic attitude the latter took at the Peace Conference. Our thanks are specially due to Lord Ampthill, Lord Carmichael to his Highness the Aga Khan and others who have left no stone unturned to help our cause. But in spite of the advocacy of these two high officers of the Crown and our other friends in England, our cause has not made any appreciable progress. We must therefore resolve to continue our agitation on these subjects till we win the laurels of success. Our agitation must always be orderly and peaceful as well as loyal and constitutional. We have at our disposal the inexhaustible spiritual force of our holy religion and with this formidable and unerring weapon at our back we shall be able to overcome all difficulties. The task before us is very onerous. If we succeed in organizing the soul force of the seventy-two millions of the Indian Mussalmans, our cause will be won. But every movement on our part should be on the most constitutional and loyal basis. By the Grace of God we are sure to succeed since we feel that the triumph of our cause is based on righteousness and truth, on justice and equity. But to advance and win our cause we must remain ever vigilant and active. Haphazard work will not be fruitful of any practical result. Our motto should be "incessant work, ceaseless constitutional agitation side by side with absolute loyalty to the Crown." With these words, I recommend this proposal for your approval and adoption.

Moulvi Abdur Raoof Khan seconded and Mr. Haji Ismail Haji Ahmed supported the resolution, which was carried.

ATROCITIES BY HELLENIC TROOPS AND GREEK BANDS.

Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobhani moved, Mr. Hakeem Moulvi Abu Yusuf Asfahani seconded and Mr. Rahimtulla M. Chinoy supported the following resolution, which was carried:—

"That this Meeting draws the attention of the Right Hon. Mr. Lloyd George, M.P., Prime Minister of England and representative of the British Empire on the Peace Conference and the British Government to the report of the interview granted to the Special Government of the "Morning Post" on the 15th of July 1919 by His Imperial Majesty Sultan Muhammed Wahiduddin Khan, the Khalifa of Mussalmans, (and published in Bombay, on the 8th of September 1919) in which His Imperial Majesty states that the Hellenic troops and Greek bands have massacred and raped thousands of peaceful inhabitants in Asia Minor, burnt cities, and committed other acts of atrocity,—the news of which events have sent a thrill of horror and indignation throughout India,—and most respectfully and firmly urges upon Mr. Lloyd George and the British Government to institute an immediate inquiry and to take all necessary steps to punish the guilty, to stay these atrocities and to prevent their recurrence in the future."

The following resolutions were also carried:—

"That this meeting expresses its confidence in and approves with gratitude the work already done by the Khilafat Committee of Bombay and hereby appoints the same Committee with power to add to their number, with Mr. Mia Mahomed Haji Janmahomed Chhotani, J.P., as its Chairman and Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, M.A., LL.B., J.P., Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Koor and Mr. Ahmed Hajee Siddick Khatri as its Honorary Secretaries until such time as peace with Turkey is signed and they dissolve themselves as a Committee."

"That this meeting authorizes and empowers the Chairman, the Honorary Secretaries and the Members of the Khilafat Committee of Bombay to frame a suitable memorial to the Prime Minister the Right Hon. Mr. Lloyd George, M.P., and if necessary, to such other responsible Minister or Ministers of the Crown or to His Excellency the Viceroy of India as they may deem fit, upon the lines of Resolutions passed at the mass meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay, held on the 19th of March 1919 and of the Resolutions passed at this meeting."

"That a copy of these Resolutions be communicated by the President to (1) The Right Hon. Mr. Lloyd George, (2) The Minister for Foreign Affairs, (3) The Secretary of State for India, (4) His Excellency the Viceroy, (5) His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, (6) His Highness the Aga Khan, (7) The Right Hon. Mr. Syed Amir Ali, (8) Hon. Mr. Yakub Hasan, (9) Mr. Abdullabhai Esoof Ali, and (10) Mr. Mushir Husain Kidwai."

"That this meeting appoints Mr. Miya Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chhotani, J.P., Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, C.B.E., J.P., the Hon. Mr. Sheriff Dewji Kanji, Mr. Mirza Ali Muhamed Khan, M.A., LL.B., J.P., (Solicitor), Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Koor, Mr. Ahmed Hajee Siddeek Khatri, Mr. Muhamed Miyan Khandwani, Mr. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Bar.-at-Law, Moulvi Abdur Raoof Khan, Sirdar Saheb Sulaiman Kasam Hajee Mitha, C.I.E., J.P., Mr. Currimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, J.P., Moulvi Abu Yusuf Asfahani, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Bar.-at-Law, J.P., Mr. Oomar Sobani and Mr. Hajee Habeeb Hajee Karim, J.P., as delegates to the All-India Muslim League Conference to be shortly held at Lucknow."

"That the President of the Meeting be thanked for his able conduct in the chair."

It was announced that a telegram had been received from the Mahomedans of Uran and the neighbouring places sympathising with the object of the meeting.

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MADRAS LETTER

THE CALL OF PUNJAB

DR. SUBRAMANIAM ON COUNTRY'S DUTY.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Sept. 16.

The Punjab Affairs.

The Punjab Rerief Committee have thoroughly woken up to a sense of their responsibility and the needs of the situation. During the week under review, the Punjab Affairs had bulked largely in the public eye and the proceedings of the Imperial Legislative Council have also incidentally helped to focus public attention on this subject. Two important public meetings under the auspices of the Punjab Relief Committee have been held one at the Gokhale Hall and the other on the Beach with remarkable success. The first meeting at the Gokhale Hall was noteworthy for several reasons. For the first time since the Special Conference held last year, the hall was packed to its utmost capacity. Men of all shades of opinion took part in the proceedings of the meeting. It was a visible proof of the fact that in regard to the Punjab Affairs there was no party cleavage, no personal opinions. Appropriate to the occasion, the meeting was presided over by the Grand Old Man of India, Dr. Subramania Iyer. His brief and admirable review of the situation pointing out the clear duty that lay before every Indian leader deserves the attention of every citizen throughout India. It reminded me of the time of Mrs. Besant's internment when there developed a paralysis in public work and Dr. Subramania Iyer had to come out of his ashrama to show Indian leaders which way their duty lay. The time has come again to show the way. Speaking of the proposed Indemnity Bill Dr. Subramania Iyer says, "Apart from the absolute indifference to the feelings of a whole nation which this Bill necessarily implies, the spirit in which it is put forward makes it profoundly necessary for every one of us to protest against it with all possible vigour. To refrain from doing so from any motives of policy with reference to the impending political changes, would, in my humble judgment, simply be to shame ourselves before the whole of the civilised world. I would ask you to remember that our true friends in Great Britain expect us to acquit ourselves like men and to stand up against injuries and wrong." Next he outlines his plan of work. He says we must work against it with every weapon constitutional agitation permits. We must sink our differences in the face of this common danger. Failing success here we must carry the agitation to England and expose the situation here. And with passionate fervour, Dr. Subramania Iyer pleads for unity. "Friends" he says, "we must stand together, work together, strive together, at this great crisis. And, old as I am, I am proud once again to take my place among you to fight yet another battle for the honour and freedom of our beloved India." I hope his worthy words will not have been said in vain. While our leaders are wrangling for a greater or lesser degree of Reforms here and in England and weakening their point by their ill-timed differences, elementary right of citizenship are being filched away right from under our noses. No considerations of expediency can weigh against this loss and unless we unite we are lost. In the circumstances it is pleasant to chronicle that the first resolution at the meeting was moved by Mr. G. A. Natesan, the liberal whip for Madras and seconded by Mr. T. Rangachari the, moderate *par excellence* of Madras. I shall not weary you with an account of the proceedings. There was a large body of speakers and the meeting was from every point of view a success.

Mr. Arundale's Stirring Speech.

The second meeting, I referred to above, was held on the Beach and over 10,000 people were present Mr. G. S. Arundale made one of the most stirring speeches have ever heard him make, and succeeded in rousing the enthusiasm of the crowd to the highest pitch I have ever seen it rise to. He called for help for the Punjab, outlined the programme of work before the Punjab Relief Committee, and asked for odds and sundries, whatever anybody can spare, for the Bazar work to be organised by the Committee; and the response was immediate. Coppers, and nickles and silver flew to the dais and articles of clothing, ties, collars, studs, belts, shirts, chaddars, coats and caps rained in the midst of rousing cheers. The value of the goods may not have totalled to much but the spirit was willing and that was all that mattered. More meetings are announced for the coming week and there are special Committees appointed to organise the Bazar, to arrange Benefit Performances, to make house-to-house collections, to supervise bhajanas and processions during the week commencing from the 28th September to 4th October. The mofussil is also catching the spirit and if all goes well I expect it should not be difficult to get Rs. 50,000 for the Punjab Relief Work from this Province.

The Provincial Congress Committee.

The annual meeting of this body was held on Saturday last when the Nationalists swept the polls. It was expected that the Moderates and the Adyar Party might join forces and carry the day as Nationalist party had not its full strength at Madras. Mr. Arundale had published an appeal in New India on the day previous to the meeting. He suggested that a sort of composite ministry be formed for the coming year to ensure co-operation of all party leaders and for this purpose he said that Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar the present President of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee might make way for Mr. L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer. While I appreciate Mr. Arundale's desire for harmony and work I am unable to appreciate the logic of his suggestion. Mr. Govindaraghava Iyer and his party have definitely broken with the Congress Organisation when they refused to accept the resolution of the Delhi Congress. Not merely have they seceded from the Congress but they have also formed a new organisation, the Liberal League in Madras. In the circumstances how could they come back into the Provincial Congress Committee which is admittedly the local organisation of the Indian National Congress and bound by its rules to carry out the mandates of the Congress. Perhaps this aspect did strike the Moderates for they did not attend the Congress Committee meeting in any numbers though the Adyar party was in full attendance. In the elections that followed the Nationalists carried everything before them. Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar being re-elected President and the old secretaries getting a new lease of life. My impression is that would have been quite possible to effect a *reapproachment* between the Nationalists and the Adyarites and the latter had not disclosed a desire to make common cause with the Moderates, Mr. Arundale would have been of immense assistance in the propaganda work for the year but he declined a seat in the Executive Committee.

The Ceylon Labour Ordinance.

This, as you no doubt are well aware of, is a matter of vital importance to the people of this Presidency as the Tamil coolies form the bulk of labour in Ceylon Plantations. The conditions of labour in Ceylon has been a standing scandal for decades past and the matter has now come prominently into attention as the Ceylon planters have since found themselves the chief sufferers of the anomalous system obtaining there. As things stand at present, the "cooly" finds himself heavily in debt to the Kangani or the labour farmer dragging a precarious existence on the one hand while the planter finds himself a prey to the rapacity of the Kangani, who was regularly black-mailing him by constantly threatening to take away his batch of labourers elsewhere, if his demands were not met. The Government of Ceylon have at last taken note of the sorry state of things obtaining in the plantations and in consultation with the Madras Government have published the present labour ordinance for public criticism before being enacted into law. According to this ordinance, the "coolies'" debt to the Kanganis is to be swept clean, the planters reimbursing the latter within a definite number of years; and a Labour Board is to be organised by Government which will register the planters and supervise and control the supply of labour to the plantations. At the request of the leading public bodies in Ceylon, Mr. C. F. Andrews visited the island to study the labour condition there and suggest improvements in the bill under consideration. Mr. Andrews was here last week-end, and the opportunity was availed of by leading newspapers to interview him on the result of his enquiry, while the Madras Publicity Board also convened a meeting of its members to hear him on the subject. I also had an opportunity to talk matters over with him. His impression is that the present Bill goes to the root of the troubles because it proposes to wipe off all outstanding debts of the "coolies." This will give the "cooly" a fresh start, but in order to prevent the possibility of fresh indebtedness growing up, he suggests, some system of co-operative credit should be organised. He thinks that one vicious aspect of the present system now prevailing in plantations has not been ackled with, viz., the penal provisions of law now obtaining for labour misdemeanours, and his suggestion is that we must concentrate all agitation on this matter and get it set right. It is monstrous that a labourer should be sentenced to a term of imprisonment for absenting himself for a day without leave or committing trivial offences of commission or omission. It can be readily imagined what a weapon of tyranny this will easily develop into in unscrupulous hands. Mr. Andrews has with characteristic insight put his finger on the plague-spot of the present system and I hope his suggestion will be well taken up by publicists of this Presidency. I understand Mr. Andrews had a long interview with Lord Willingdon on this subject and he thinks a strong agitation will strengthen the hands of His Excellency in the representations he is sure to make in this behalf. About wages and hours of work, Mr. Andrews think fair labour in a competitive market will easily and automatically adjust itself and there is no need to postulate any minimum demands at this juncture, especially, as most planters seem to be inclined to support our other claims. Regarding women labour, the Bill already provides for a month free wages after confinement and Mr. Andrews has suggested that a similar bonus of a month's wages should be given to them before confinement. The Bill again provides for labour to be transported to plantations free of cost. I asked Mr. Andrews if a similar provision to transport labourers back is free of cost when they desire it should not be provided. He does not approve of this idea as it might vitiate the sense of freedom in a labourer and might easily lend itself to indirect and incidental abuses. Madras owes a deep debt of thanks to Mr. Andrews for his selfless work in the cause of emigrant labour and I am sure there is no better way of discharging this debt than by minding his advice and carrying an agitation on the lines he has indicated.

Student's Gathering.

Two important student functions deserve to be chronicled here. A farewell address was read to Dr. Skinner by his students, past and present, of the Madras Christian College, on the eve of his departure to England. Dr. Skinner has been intimately connected with the educational work of this Province for the past 35 years and it is a pleasure to hear testimony to his many manly qualities, his zeal and love of work. Indian students are a grateful lot as a class and it was a touching sight to see them gathered in their hundreds and thousands at the Anderson Hall to do Dr. Skinner honour. The second meeting that I have referred to above was held at the Gokhale Hall under the presidency of Justice Seshagiri Iyer when Mr. Arundale delivered a lecture on "the Indian Student." The lecturer referred to the enlarged sphere of usefulness and public work now drawing before them, deplored the lack of religious spirit in their educational life, and pleaded for the the growth of a true spirit of Dharma which alone can reveal to them the purpose of life. Mr. Arundale spoke from a lofty plane but I am afraid the chairman's remarks marred the good effects of the lecture. Apparently he thought it was too good an opportunity to give the students a bit of his own mind to be lost and forthwith he started lecturing them on his own account on the shortcomings of the present-day student. He said that the most remarkable characteristic of the Indian students used to be their gentlelilness but that latterly they had started sitting in judgment over their elders and developed a spirit of rowdyism which did not augur well for the future of the country! And he instanced the disfranchisement of Graduates from the electoral rolls, according to the recommendations of the Southborough Committee, as a direct result of their disorderly behaviour! One wonders where this learned judge gleaned his fact from! Does he seriously suggest that the Southborough Committee did not give the franchise to graduates of standing because students were not in a mood to give a hearing to Messrs. Shastri, Bannerji and Co. I am afraid he is paying no compliment to these worthy gentlemen if he really fancies that they disfranchised graduates because of that.

Export Duty on Hides.

The Bill introduced in the current session of the Imperial Legislative Council providing for an export duty of 15 per cent. on raw hides and skins with a rebate of 10 per cent. for exports within the Empire is generally well-received in the tanning world. It is, however, felt that the rebate of 10 per cent. is disproportionately large and, I understand that the South Indian Hides and Skins Merchants' Association are preparing a memorandum on the subject suggesting a modification of the rebate to 5 per cent. There is a good deal to be said for the arguments advanced in this behalf. The Indian indigenous tanner according to the Bill will get only a 5 per cent. protection over his chief competitors the Britisher, while the latter gets a 10 per cent. protection over his competitors the Americans. If anybody requires extra protection, it is the Indian, who has to scrap his old time methods and learn to use modern appliances. The present Bill, it is felt, will work out a greater measure of protection to British industries than to indigenous industries. I hope, this aspect will be duly considered by the Bombay Association also and sufficient representations made to secure the modifications suggested.

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MOUNT MARY FESTIVAL.

LIVELY SCENES AT BANDRA.

(From a Correspondent.)

Bright sunshine and very enjoyable weather conditions having prevailed all throughout the day, the feast of Mount Mary, which came off at Bandra on Sunday, was a glorious success, not only from the ecclesiastical and religious but also from the convivial and spectacular point of view.

From early morn the high roads and byeroads, which were a bit trimmed up by the municipality for the feast began to be lively with picturesque and motley crowds surging up the hill from all directions—crowds which served as interesting walking exhibitions of hundreds of diverse racial constumes and fantastic variations of the Oriental *sari* and *choli* and the occidental *gavand* (gown.)

The usual hack victoria traffic was supplemented by a fine service of motor cars, which no doubt did a rollicking business. The victoria-wallas, besides being sentimental, have a special commercial regard for Mount Mary, and with good reason too as through her grace they say an abnormally large income finds its way in their pockets both by right and by way of *buksees*. Their only regret is that the Bandra feast does not come oftener than once a year.

The approaches of the Church were lined on either side by long strings of booths selling wax works such as candles and models of hands legs, etc., representing the different limbs of the human body reputed to be cured or expected to be cured through the intervention of the Virgin, and which consequently were exposed for sale to be placed by purchasers at the Shrine, as votive offerings.

The decoration of the Church was elaborate and tasteful, the altar being very artistically ornamented.

There were many Masses from the earliest dawn, one sad feature being the conspicuous absence of Father Henriques, the late Vara of Thana, who had made it his sole monopoly quite regularly for many years before his death to himself say the first morning mass at the altar of Mount Mary and for this function of love, loyalty and reverence he used to come all the way from his quarters at Thana.

The High mass, owing to special ceremonies took a long time to finish, the Church being overcrowded with a dense congregation. The office of honour was assigned to Rev. Father Pereira, Vicar of Parel Church, Fathers Socrates and Baptista being the acolytes; while Father Annunciation acted as Master of Ceremonies.

As regards the choir of Mount Mary it is no exaggeration to say that there is not another either in Bombay on Salsette that dare deny it the supremacy in the matter of vocal music, the excellence of the choir being attributed to the good Portuguese Nuns, who having some years ago, been expelled from Goa for political reasons, have taken up their abode in a house adjoining Mount Mary's where they are doing good work in the cause of education and charity. Goa is celebrated as the home of music and the fine arts and whether it be the Admirals flagship or the flashiest opera house the Goanese musician is indispensable. Lovers of good Church music go especially to Mount Mary's for Church Services in preference to other Churches in their vicinity on account of the beautiful music of the choir.

One word about beggars. The pitiable condition of the big army of these unfortunate creatures who were and are seen hanging about Mount Mary's or rambling about the town for alms is a sad commentary on the callousness of the State in neglecting the adoption of well organised measures for the relief of these "poorest of poor India's poor." There were numerous lepers with hideous sores on their bodies and minus toes and fingers. There were also beggars blind, lame, deformed, decrepit and in every state of helplessness and misery. Many of these certainly should not be allowed to move about in their own interests and the interest of public health. But, neglected as they are, what else can they do than eke out their existence in the way they are by circumstances forced to and for which no blame attaches to them.

In the ranks of the beggars there was one who had chosen a conspicuous place under a tree where he was seen squatting with a big sheet of cloth stretched in front of him. It appeared to have been a welcome rainy day for him—not rain from the clouds but showers of copper and silver coins falling fast from the pockets of passersby on the street. This human creature has attained his full growth being middle aged; yet he is only a Lilliputian about a foot in height with a head out of all proportion to the trunk. He is literally as crooked "as the ram's horn" with a pitifully protruding chest. Strange enough he had a long pair of moustachios more appropriate for a giant than a poor little pigmy like him.

The police *bandobast* under the personal direction of Mr. Sloane, the District Superintendent of Police of the Thana District is commendable; there having been no accidents, pickpocketing or rowdiness.

The Feast comes to a close next Sunday.

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

14th Sunday after Trinity. 21st Sept., 1919.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

St. Thomas Cathedral, Church Gate Street.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). Tours in C Flat, Hymns—420, 432, 312, 298. 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles Anthem Tours in S. Hymns 614, 224, 481, Collections Choir Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. John the Evangelist (Afghan Memorial Church), Colaba.—8 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 10 a.m., Parade Service and Matins; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C.M.S.), Girgaum.—Clergy: English.—Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, M. A. Marathi—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi; Rev. D. A. Yardi, B. A. Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari.—English Services—8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon, Collection for Church expences and poor. Marathi Service at 9 a.m., Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Kamathipura.—8-30 a.m., Urdu Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays). Rev. H. J. Lane Smith in charge; 10 a.m., Tamil Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays), Rev. J. Martyn in charge; 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8-15 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi.—6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English), 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m, Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi.—7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins, alternately; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Tamil Service.

St. Andrew's Church, Morland Road.—(Marathi) and (Gujrathi), 7-30 a.m., Matins; 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10 a.m., Gujarathi Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist, 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral, Kalbadevi.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—6 a.m. 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m. Masses; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m. Masses; Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Ignatius, Jacob Circle.—Masses; 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service 6 p.m., (Week days; 6-30 a.m., 7 a.m.).

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Evening Service.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla.—Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—5-30 a.m., 6-30 a.m., Low Mass; 8-30 a.m., High Mass; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Masses at 5 a.m., 6-30 a.m., 7-45 a.m., and 9-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's, Bandra Hill.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

St. Anne's Chapel, Palli Hill, Bandra.—7-30 a.m., Mass and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Week days 6-45 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m. Evening Service.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 9-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m., Mass with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

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United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Morning Service, in English, 8 a.m.; Gujarathi Service, 9-30 a.m.; Marathi Service, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m., Morning Service, Byculla; 9-30 a.m., Sunday School, Parel; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service, Parel.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—9-45 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—9 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 4-30 p.m., Marathi Service.

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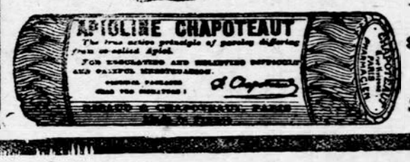

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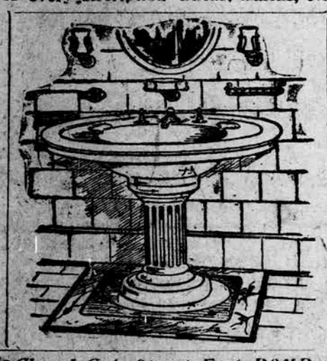

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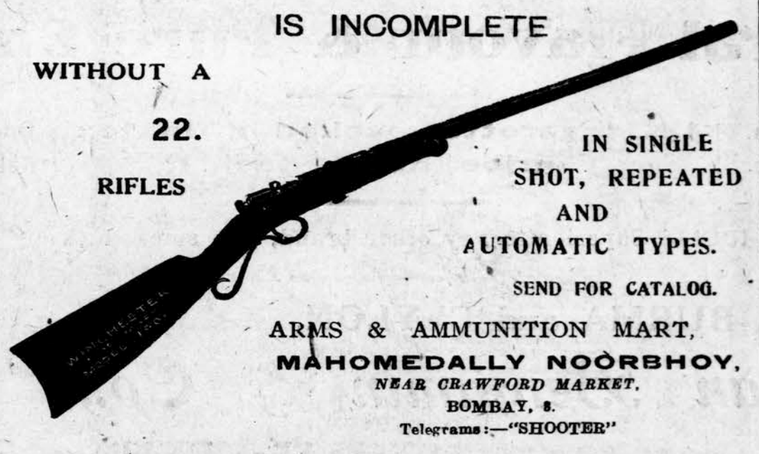

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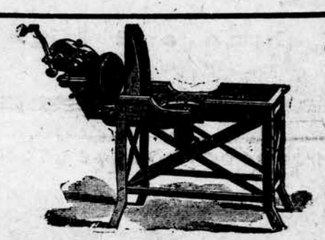

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MEDICAL STOREKEEPER TO GOVT., BOMBAY.

J. J. HOSPITAL, 6th June 1906.

I have known Messrs. N. POWELL & Co., Surgical Instrument Makers, Bombay, for some years.

They have made in a very satisfactory way many Surgical Appliances and a large quantity of Aseptic Hospital Furniture for the J. J. Hospital.

In carrying out orders, I have always found them most attentive to detail and they appear to me to be most desirous to make good lasting work.

I can with the greatest confidence recommend them.

Their prices are very moderate.

(Sd.) W. H. QUICKE, LT.-COL., F.R.C.S., (Lon).
Senior Surgeon, J.J. Hospital, BOMBAY.

During the past few years, we had to effect several changes with regard to our previously established business centres.

The unprecedented growth in the population of Bombay City, has necessitated the shifting of our Depts. from their old places to our own specially built Clock Tower Main Building in the very heart of the City at Lamington and Sandhurst Road Junction. Needless to say that ours is the only House of its kind out of a great many National Enterprises of India that has been able to work up to its reputation. It is therefore, with a reasonable amount of pride, that we now announce to the public that our House now occupies a most conspicuous place amongst those reputed for their manufacture of Surgical and other medical requisites and also that we are familiarly known to the entire medical profession all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

Our activities are many sided and they have so far taken the most progressive course. We have our PHARMACEUTICAL & ANALYTICAL LABORATORY, BACTERIO-PATHOLOGICAL & ELECTRO-MEDICAL INSTITUTES. Our ANALYTICAL LABORATORY is equipped with all the modern and up-to-date appliances and is under the control of an experienced Technical Chemist. In our BACTERIO-PATHOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, samples of urine, blood and etc., are examined and the diagnosis of tuberculosis and etc., and general Bacteriological work are done under qualified medical men. In our ELECTRO-MEDICAL INSTITUTE, we give regular treatments by electricity, mechanical and manual massages. We take X-Ray photographs in cases requiring the same. Our CONSULTING SPECIALIST has wide practical experience and enjoys the advantages of extensive studies in the various subjects relating to Deformity, X-Ray photography and etc.

As our intention is to develop the scope of our business still further, we may well be excused for not being satisfied even with the present developed condition. We had in mind the scheme for developing the scope of our business some years back, but owing to our being handicapped by lack of facilities and prohibitive restrictions during the war days, we could not carry out our project earlier. As the present time seems propitious for our projects, we had of late to purchase a big plot of land covering a total area of about five acres, where we have already built the requisite buildings and have transferred thereto some of our Depts. Our SURGICAL and METAL ASEPTIC and INVALID FURNITURE FACTORY will be most modern in its character. The new PHARMACEUTICAL LABORATORY, which will soon supplant the already existing one, will be equipped with all possible recent labour-saving applicances for the manufacture of Drugs, Chemicals and etc., according to B. P. Standard and will be the best appointed Factory of its kind in the whole of India. It will also undertake the investigation of indigenous drugs. The House has partially accomplished the huge task and with the help and co-operation of its business friends, the carrying out of the entire project is now a settled fact.

The business of our House as at present is divided into several Depts, each one being managed by highly qualified and efficient staff under the supervision and direction of the Managing Director, whose exceptional organizing power is admitted at all hands.

"The Indian Medical Gazette."

N. POWELL & Co., BOMBAY.

No name is better known amongst the medical circle than that of N. POWELL & Co. The progressive activity of the above-named widely known concern in connection with the manufacture of surgical instruments and hospital furniture has placed it in the front rank of a highly important trade. No firm in India has done more towards the perfecting of such production. This has a career of steady growth and sustained success.

Had it not been for this very enterprising firm it would have been almost impracticable to fit up several Base and War Hospitals in such a short time.

This is not the only time that the Firm has rendered valuable service to Government at the present critical juncture, by supplying several Field hospitals with medical furniture and requisites due to War.

The fitting-up of the Hospital ships LOYALTY and MADRAS is to be credited to this Firm and also by fitting-up of the Lady-Hardinge War Hospital by this firm has materially contributed to the success of the laudable idea of setting up a hospital for the wounded Indian Soldiers, who are to take part in the present European War.

As far as our knowledge goes we can positively say that no other single firm in this country could have met such sudden demand for medical furniture, surgical instruments, ambulance and hospital requisites, and hence our special thanks are due to the enterprising Manager of the Firm who has shown so much pluck, energy and promptness at such a grave emergency.

We already know that N. POWELL & Co., are the Pioneers in manufacturing surgical instruments, orthopædic appliances, artificial limbs and aseptic hospital furniture in India, and have thus popularised and cheapened the most useful articles indispensable in the art of healing. Their address is Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

N. POWELL & Co., Lamington Road, Bombay.

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